NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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HOW ROOSEVELT CAN BE THIRD TERM PRESIDENT

—See Story on Page 3

CHRISTMAS AT THE SHRINE. This photograph was taken at the Solemn High Mass celebrated at midnight on Christmas Eve last year. This year the crib and Nativity group have been built in the entrance to the Narthex.

CHRISTMAS FOR THE DEPARTMENT STORE GIRL

★

THE MORALITY OF INTEREST
By Louis B. Ward

★

YESTERDAY'S CHILDREN
A Message to Students
By Anthony Ashley

DINNER CHAT
By the Staff

An Honor and a Responsibility

AN EDITORIAL which pays this National Weekly a high compliment, and which at the same time challenges us with the responsibility of being worthy of it, is the following from the *Franciscan Herald:*

" 'A very high government official, being reminded of the Catholic tendency toward neutrality, boasted that he could divide the Catholics in America whenever he pleased,' Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen is reported to have said last August in an article for the English *Catholic Herald.*

"We did not read this very illuminating bit of information in any Catholic or secular paper in America, but found it in *The Rock,* published by the Jesuits in Shanghai.

"Well, it deserves to echo 'round the world because it explains a number of things that good people are wondering about. Certainly the Administration has always been singularly fortunate in finding some Catholic or other with a good radio voice to throw confusion into our ranks at the psychological moment when important issues are being discussed.

"Moral: Catholics, even so-called big shots, can have the wool pulled over their eyes. With propaganda coming out in bigger and bigger doses, let us choose our sources of information with a critical eye. *We recommend Father Coughlin's* SOCIAL JUSTICE."

God's Law or a Dictator's

"GOD WILL stay with America as long as America stays with God," observes the *Southern Cross,* owned and published by the diocese of San Diego, California. When people live in multitudes as is the wont and instinct of human nature, the editorial explains, there are and must be laws to regulate the relations between man and man. When neighbors recognize their equal rights to freedom as coming from God, they impose upon themselves the restraints of justice and charity. In so far as these restraints are accepted and practised by the individual, the law and the policeman are not necessary; but as soon as people refuse to recognize the authority of God, then law and order cannot be maintained without the intervention of the policeman and the law.

"Viewing things as they appear on the surface, we may say broadly and generally that the peoples of the old world are in bondage while we are free. . . . The founders of the United States started out with the axiom that individual freedom was a God-given right and our Constitution guaranteed this right to all her citizens. In so far as this freedom is concerned then, you may say that America has walked with God. . . .

"Within comparatively recent years the recognition of God and His authority have been gradually fading from the minds of our people. It is quite significant that as the knowledge and fear of God have faded, crime has increased and law-enforcement officers have intruded more and more upon the privacy of the people.

"Order," concludes the editorial, "must be maintained either voluntarily in obedience to the voice of God speaking through the individual conscience or in obedience to the forces of law. Thus *as we depart from God, we approach the dictator.* It would be foolish to blind ourselves to the fact that we are approaching dictatorship in America by every teaching that denies the authority of God and justice."

Good Advice

AMERICA'S trouble is "in dividing the world into good boys and bad boys, and getting mad at the bad boys!" This refreshing comment turned up in a San Francisco interview with Dr. Edward Hambro, son of the president of the Norway parliament. As the *Daily Tribune* of Dubuque comments, "not all foreign lecturers in this country are 'propagandists'." The distinguished visitor from Norway gives Americans some good advice. He continued:

"In Norway we have learned that even the good boys are frightfully bad when they get a chance and we trust none of them. Norway is geographically closer to war than the United States, but much less excited. Norway, to a man, is neutral and will remain neutral; but *America will stay out only if it stops its defeatist belief in the inevitability of joining."*

General Franco Repairs the Wrong

GENERAL Francisco Franco by decree has restored to the Spanish clergy the payment of incomes by the State, a practice in Europe centuries old but suspended by the revolution in 1931. In addition, the Franco decree appropriated funds to repair damage done to church property during the recent war to rescue Spain from Bolshevism.

General Franco said that the object of the decree was to repair "the wrong done to the Church by so-called liberal governments and to recognize the sacrifices of the clergy who co-operated so effectively with the Nationalist crusade."

From a land torn by civil war, and, what is worse, Red revolution, Spain in a short space of months has become one of the relatively few European countries that one may visit in safety. There are, furthermore, on every hand the multiplying blessings of reconstruction under Christian auspices that SOCIAL JUSTICE will continue to report upon during the coming year.

Cardinal Indicts Social Indecency

HIS EMINENCE William Cardinal O'Connell, dean of the Catholic hierarchy in America, who celebrated his eightieth birthday recently, has laid down a stinging indictment of the nation's social decadence. According to a United Press report of an address to the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Boston, the Cardinal assailed so-called "blue-bloods" in our so-called "democracy" as "the grandchildren of pirates and robber barons who established their huge fortunes by fleecing the public."

"Sometimes I lay down my newspaper in the morning and say, 'What a mess'," his Eminence continued.

"News of criminal actions of scandalous people on the front page, on the middle pages and on the last page, until one is sick to one's stomach!

"It seems that all the laws of decency are being forgotten. Scandals, divorces, fourth and fifth marriages of fly-away actresses—positively indecent people flaunting marriage — that's the sort of atmosphere we seem to be living in today.

"The essence of decorum seems to be going out of society altogether. Therefore *we must double our works in this atmosphere of hate, scandal and disregard of law and decency."*

MERRY CHRIS'MUS, FOLKS!

Doesn't that have a wonderful ring to it, though? I jus' feel so full uv th' Chris'mus spirut that I'm bubblin' over, 'n wanna keep on sayin' Merry Chris'mus t' ev'rybuddy I meet. Gee! What is there 'bout this time uv th' year that makes ev'ryone so gay 'n happy 'n frien'ly? I jus' love it—all the 'citement, 'n ev'rything. I wish it'd last all year. 'Course, I 'spect the hustle 'n bustle'd get y' down after a while 'n y'd be mighty glad f'r a littul quiet—but th' frien'liness 'n happy smiles—y'd never get tired uv that, I'm shure. 'Sides, I'll bet we'd have that peace on earth that th' carolers 're singin' 'bout if this good will that seems t' be in ev'rybuddy's heart'd keep on 'n on 'n never die out. Golly, ev'rything'd be hunky-dory, eh?

Well, I'm tellin' y'folks, y'rs truly 's havin' th' time uv his life. Th' offuce has been in a hub-bub 'n still is. ('Course y'know I'm writin' this letter a littul a head uv time, so's it'll get in th' Chris'mus issue uv SOCIAL JUSTICE—we don't work on Chris'mus Day natchurly, 'n all th' copy hasta be in early.) Th' Boss 'n I have had a grand time lookin' at all the beyootiful Chris'mus cards that've been comin' in from all his frien's wishin' him a happy 'n joyful Chris'mus 'n lots uv good luck f'r th' New Year. I got some, too—cute cards from my doggie frien's. It makes us feel awful good knowin' that we have th' good wishes 'n frien'ship uv so many wonderful peepul, 'n the Boss 'n I wanna thank each 'n ev'ryone uv you f'r lettin' us know y' like us.

* * *

In th' midst uv all the rush I found time t' visut Pete. He's comin' along fine, but his leg'll hafta be in th' cast f'r annuther week 'r so. He hobbuls 'round a bit now 'n is soakin' up th' pettin' 'n extry 'tention like a sponge. He'll be th' spoilt one when it's all over. Mother Coughlin says he's jus' like a baby. After all, that's all he is —jus' a one-year-old, so I guess he has a right t' akt like one, 'specially when he's an invalid.

* * *

I went shoppin' this week with the Boss—jus' like a man—he left it all go 'til th' last minnut—'n I had him get some things f'r Pete. I hope he'll like th' flaver uv the bones I got f'r him — those nice, chewey, rubber bones, y'know. I got him a nice new dish, too, 'n a bright red rubber ball. 'Course I know he won't be abul t' use th' ball right away, but when his leg is all healed up he'll need t' exersize it, so th' ball'll come in handy f'r that. That's all I could think uv t' get him. I had May Schulte wrap them up in sep'rate packuges so's Pete'd have th' fun uv openin' 'em up 'n havin' three s'prizes instead uv havin' 'em all in one. I think that's more fun, don't you? May did 'em all up skrumpshus, 'n th' Boss took me down one night t' leave 'em at Mother Coughlin's house t' put under the Chris'mus tree 'long with th' other gifts.

Y'should see how pretty our house looks, what with all th' holly 'n tinsel 'n Chris'mussy stuff all 'round. Some uv th' girls from th' offuce fixed it all up f'r th' Boss 'n it looks like fairyland. I can't tell y' 'bout th' church 'cause the ladies won't be dekoratin' that 'til Saturday. But y' can bet that bottom nickel uv y'rs, if y' still have one, that it'll be done up pretty nice. The ladies always fix things jus' grand.

* * *

Well, there isn't much else t'talk 'bout 'ceptin' Chris'mus 'n I've said all I c'n think uv. But 'fore I say goodbye, I wanna thank y'folks f'r helpin' t'make my Chris'mus such a happy one. Ev'ry day I met the postman, 'n ev'ryday there was a nice littul bunch uv subskripshuns f'r SOCIAL JUSTICE. I waited 'til th' last minnut 'n then I had my sekretary get 'em all t'gether 'n wrap 'em all up nice 'n then she stuffed 'em in a sock that I had Mary get outta the Boss' drawer 'n it'll be hangin' up on the fireplace, stuffed full, by th' time you read this. Y' shure came through f'r me—thanks heaps.

Once again I say MERRY CHRIS'-MUS 'n lottsa happiness 'n good luck to each 'n ev'ryone uv ya durin' 1940.

—PAL

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Witnesses Charge Bias in N. L. R. B.

First Week of Testimony Is Critical of Personnel as Well as the Law

(By a Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Can the obvious inequalities of the *Wagner Labor Act* be ironed out by amendment of the law, or will it be necessary, in addition, to clean house and shake up the entire administrative personnel?

That question confronted members of a special House committee inquiring into the administration of the *National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act*, after a week of testimony.

The opening days of the investigation brought from N.L.R.B. officials themselves admissions that the board has been prejudiced in some of its dealings; that, in some cases, it is subjected to the dictatorial domination of C.I.O. Boss John L. Lewis; and that it has resorted to alleged "OGPU tactics" in snooping on members of the administrative staff.

Leiserson Criticism Backed by Experience

Dr. William M. Leiserson, appointed to the three-member National Labor Relations Board after many successes as a railway labor mediator, pointed the finger of accusation at his fellows on the board and charged that they are prejudiced, partial, inefficient and in some cases actually incapable of handling the tasks assigned to them.

If it were not for Dr. Leiserson's successful labor mediation career, his testimony might be put aside as so much personal opinion. But the fact that he has been in frequent disagreement with his two colleagues—Edwin S. Smith and J. Warren Madden—points, rather, to a superior understanding of the needs of labor and management alike. And as he said of Messrs. Smith and Madden, *they "may change their minds as they get more experience."*

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional N.L.R.B. director for New York, introduced another painful note into the testimony when she protested against a raid made on her office by the N.L.R.B. This raid, she said, was something **"which might be expected from the OGPU (Soviet Russian Secret Police) but not from my fellow administrators of an agency of the American Government."**

Edmund N. Toland, counsel for the House committee, moved the investigation along at a rapid-fire pace and at one time fastened its attention on the situation in the eastern coal-mining fields where John L. Lewis holds dictatorial sway.

Miners Tell of C.I.O. Domination

A memorandum by Philip G. Phillips, Illinois regional N.L.R.B. director, was produced by Toland. This memo asserted that on Labor Day, 1938, Van Bittner, C.I.O. organizer for the coal fields, told an audience in Charleston, W. Va., that organizers for the United Mine Workers were opposed to organizers for the Progressive Mine Workers (A.F.L.) and would *"shoot them down faster than they would shoot a rabbit!"*

Joe Ozanic, Progressive Miners' president, testified that "80,000 miners in the various fields have been denied their moral and legal rights, under provisions of the *National Labor Relations Act*, to belong to an organization of their own choosing . . ." This he attributed to the control over employers held by the C.I.O. in the person of John L. Lewis.

"Forward America" Contest To Open Next Monday

On next Monday, January 1, SOCIAL JUSTICE will announce the opening of the great *"FORWARD AMERICA" Contest* which is aimed at driving the reading public of this weekly above the mark of 500,000.

Prizes amounting to $15,000.00, 136 of them, will be awarded to the winners after the close of the Contest in 14 weeks.

Eight automobiles of latest design, ranging in value from Fords to Cadillacs and LaSalles will lead off the prize list. There will also be 127 cash awards.

Do not fail to obtain your copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE next week. Enter the Contest at once and benefit by top-notch Bonus Votes to be awarded for early subscriptions.

'Minute Men' Rally Against Red's Threat

BOSTON, MASS.—Minute Men of 1939—citizen groups trained in the use of arms to co-operate with police in putting down subversive uprisings—are springing up in many New England communities famed for the historic exploits of the Minute Men of '76.

In coastal cities, and deeper in the New England territory, rifle clubs are being organized under the supervision of local police officials. This is being done, it is explained, in order that citizens may be trained in handling firearms and may be ready, upon call, to assist in quelling any revolutionary disturbance.

One member of the New England Police Chief's Association stated that there might be "trouble" some time in January. In an emergency, the "Minute Men" would be called upon to aid in maintaining law and order.

Police are predicting that eventually some 30,000 sound and dependable citizens will be enrolled in Minute Men groups throughout New England. Efficient units now are operating at Arlington, and Belmont, Mass. In Ayre, Mass., police are considering organizing the American Legion as a nucleus, and in Worcester and Springfield plans are underway for the organization of riflemen's clubs in units of 100 men each.

A Political Analysis

Roosevelt's Chance Is a Liberal Party

Conservative Opposition Will Be Hard Put to Find a Common Platform

By **LOUIS B. WARD**
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

IMMEDIATELY after the close of the third session of the Seventy-fifth Congress, in July, 1938, the President of the United States issued a call for a new alignment of American political parties.

Governor Phil LaFollette, of Wisconsin, had launched his "National Progressives" but a few weeks before. Then came Mr. Roosevelt with the suggestion that American party lines should follow the natural division of minds in channels called "Liberal" and "Conservative."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, seeking a third term as President of the United States, must be expected to set the stage for his success. To assume the role of the "indispensable man" would be as arrogant as futile. To ignore the popular sentiment behind the George Washington tradition would be foolhardy indeed. Consequently, it is safe to assume that Mr. Roosevelt, true to his program of tradition-breaking, will by 1940 make his appeal to the people, not as a Democrat seeking a third term to the exclusion of other Democrats, certainly not as a Republican, but rather as the leader of "pure democracy" and leader of a new movement to break up old political parties and form a new one—the Liberal Party.

Washington Tradition In Hands of the People

If the people want it that way, democracy will have spoken and the philosophic advice of Washington will be laid aside for the practical advice of Franklin Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt knows that a majority of the voters are 45 years of age and under. He knows the powerful certain appeal which "liberalism" makes to youth. He *knows the helpfulness of negatives to stop a positive program.* He knows the restlessness of the age and the promise restlessness gives him. Above all, he knows the form, the dress and the habiliments of progressiveism. These are his playthings.

The dies are already cast. In one is to be poured the Liberals of America. In the other the Conservatives. The pouring will be done by the master artisan — President Roosevelt—candidate for a third term on a Liberal Party platform.

When seven and a half years will have been spent as America's Chief Executive the glamour of personal loyalty to the Chief will have been replaced by the glamour of self-respect on the part of many political leaders.

One by one independence has been asserted by Democrats in the Senate. Van Nuys of Indiana, Tydings of Maryland, Harrison of Mississippi, Clark of Missouri, Wheeler of Montana, Burke of Nebraska, McCarran of Nevada, Hatch of New Mexico, George of Georgia, Bailey of North Carolina, Smith of South Carolina, Connally of Texas, King of Utah, Glass of Virginia, Holt of West Virginia, O'Mahoney of Wyoming—all are men whose lives have been devoted to the Democratic Party and who have at one time or another, occasionally or consistently opposed the plans and policies of the President. As the list grows no wonder the President may say: "A curse on both your Houses, Republican and Democratic!"

17 States Have 263 Electoral Votes

If a man should step out today to form a third party, as Theodore Roosevelt did in 1912; as the older La Follette did in 1924; or as Lemke did in 1936, he would be astounded at the legal walls built around the old parties in the several states, to prevent any new political thought from being expressed in the polling places of our democracy.

Yet Mr. Roosevelt needs only the present party machinery of the Democrats to transform that party into the Liberal Party and effect his third term by carrying 18 states out of the 48. These 18 states have more than 266 electoral votes; only 266 are needed.

The accompanying table illustrates the strength of the Roosevelt appeal. Of the 17 states named each gave the surplus popular vote indicated in 1936. This surplus vote Roosevelt did not need then. It is the measure of excess he can afford to lose in 1940 and still win.

All the 17 states are by nature liberal. With their present political leaders Mr. Roosevelt is, generally, at peace today. Exception, of course, occurs in the case of Holt of West Virginia.

Opposition Must Find a 'Common Denominator'

Not on the issue of Democrat versus Republican, nor on the New Deal versus the old deal, but on the new issue — Liberal versus Conservative, Franklin D. Roosevelt can afford to throw 30 of the 48 states to his opponents, brand those opponents other than liberal, and leave them free to form an opposition party out of the heterogeneous elements they represent.

Freed of those Democrats who do not "go along" or "co-operate," and opposed by the "economic royalists" and the "horse and buggy constitutionalists," he can, and probably will, concentrate the so-called Liberals in a positive program of reform and leave to all objectors a less glamorous platform of negatives. By this process of party division into Liber-

(Continued on Page 13)

The "Liberal" States—Roosevelt's Power in 1940

State	Essential Popular Vote 1940	Votes for Roosevelt 1936	Surplus	Electoral Vote
New York	2,600,000	3,018,000	418,000	47
Pennsylvania	2,020,000	2,353,000	333,000	36
Illinois	1,925,000	2,282,000	357,000	29
Ohio	1,438,000	1,747,000	309,000	26
California	1,300,000	1,766,000	466,000	22
North Carolina	470,000	616,000	145,000	13
Kentucky	460,000	541,000	81,000	11
Minnesota	525,000	698,000	173,000	11
Oklahoma	373,000	501,000	128,000	11
Tennessee	236,000	327,000	91,000	11
Kansas	431,000	464,000	33,000	9
Washington	333,000	459,000	126,000	8
West Virginia	414,000	502,000	88,000	8
Nebraska	297,000	347,000	50,000	7
Colorado	238,000	295,000	57,000	6
Oregon	194,000	266,000	72,000	5
Arizona	60,000	83,000	23,000	3
Total 17 States	13,414,000	16,245,000	2,951,000	263

Thought for the Week

A Patron for Social Justice Workers

From Father Coughlin's broadcast of Sunday, December 17, 1939. Complete copies of the radio discourse may be obtained by writing directly to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

TODAY I WOULD speak to you of one of the peerless patrons of social justice. I refer to John the Baptist; and I base my remarks concerning him on passages contained in the Gospel of Jesus Christ according to St. Matthew (the 11th Chapter) and according to St. John the Evangelist (the 1st Chapter).

In the first Gospel narrative, we learn that the mighty precursor of Jesus Christ is lodged in prison. For many days he had been dwelling in the wilderness preparing himself for his mission. Eventually he began preaching to an ever-growing audience which assembled at his retreat to hear the startling new message which he expounded.

It was a reverent audience composed mostly of Jews. There were men who had lost their small holdings, recently confiscated by the intruding Romans. There were women, accompanied by their sons and daughters, who had known better days, yet who despaired of the future. In their hearts there still burned the love for Jehovah—hearts that revolted against the materialism of the pagan Jupiter and the lasciviousness of the lustful Venus.

Gladly did they listen to the unfolding of the prophecies which predicted the birth of One Who would redeem them, of One Who would establish an empire of love, of justice and of freedom.

* * *

Meanwhile, strange stories were current throughout Palestine. A Wonder Worker was abroad. Compassionately He fed the poor; He gave sight to the blind and health to the sick. In words never before spoken by human lips, He enkindled new hopes in the hearts of the poor.

His was no message of iron and steel. His was no plan of regimented legions obsequiously serving the majesty of a man-made state. His was no gospel of gold and galley slaves. His was a program whose concept had never entered the minds of the Caesars, nor had been unfolded before the august assembly of the purple robed Senators.

Question Christ On His Identity

For some time the Baptist and his Divine Cousin, Christ, had gone their separate ways.

For some time the Baptist, through his pronouncements, had been offending the ears of the government officials whom he dared criticize.

For some time he had been languishing in Herod's prison because he dared speak an unutterable word before the assembled royal court—the word *adulterer* — much to the chagrin of the time-serving, Caesar-loving sycophant, who co-operated in the oppression of his own people and in protecting the devastating vices of Mammon.

At length John's disciples asked him for information regarding the Wonder Worker Whose reputation was increasing throughout Judea. Thus from his prison, the Baptist sent two emissaries to Christ to ask Him one direct question—only one: "Art Thou He Who art to come, or do we look for another?" A question which was tantamount to this—"Art Thou the Messiah? Art Thou He Who will not only release us from the bonds of imperial Rome, with all its materialism, its slavery, its starvation, its exploitation, but particularly from sin which binds us to the hidden empire of Satan? Art Thou He, or, in the days to come, will another supplant Thee?"

* * *

My friends, what answer did Christ give to their crucial question?

Did he refer only to his program of love, of happiness, of liberty and of immortality? Oh, no! For He well understood that mere pronouncements were of little avail in winning millions to accept His leadership. Rather did He temperately advise these ambassadors who came from John's prison of what He had done.

"Go, He said, "and relate to John what you have heard and seen. The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead rise again, the poor have the gospel preached to them: and blessed is he that shall not be scandalized in me."

On this occasion when Christ committed these letters of credence to John's emissaries—letters that were eloquent with good deeds—He was surrounded by a multitude of eager listeners. To them He addressed these words: "What went you out into the desert to see? A reed shaken with the wind?"

Decidedly John was no reed. He was the sturdy oak which refused to be swayed by the passing wind of popularity.

He was the incarnation of a fortitude which refused to bow before the power of any Herod.

The Baptist was no coward. He would not be deterred from his campaign, nor would he surrender behind the white flag of subservience.

Put Principles Above Personalities

"But what went you out to see? A man clothed in soft garments? Behold, they that are clothed in soft garments are in the houses of kings."

They went out to see a man clothed in the skins of wild animals; an emaciated man, fed on locusts and wild honey, a poor man dedicated to the poor; a courageous man forsworn to battle the vices of the Caesars with the virtues of the Saints; a resolute man who, though it were to cost him his life, forsook false diplomacy to castigate, publicly and openly, the lustful Herod for what he was.

John was no compromiser, no temporizer. He was the prototype of a John Fisher in England; he was the exemplar of a Von Kettler in Germany; he was the mirror in which every lover of Christian social justice must dress himself; he was the prophet. "Yea," in the words of Christ, "I tell you he was more than a prophet." He was the angel before the face of God who prepared the way for the Master, Himself.

* * *

Some time before his death, while still languishing in Herod's prison, the Pharisees sent reporters to interview him and, possibly, twist and turn his statements to suit their own designs. But John at once disappointed them.

No—he was not the Christ.

No — he was no great prophet; above all he was no Elias.

No—he is of no importance, although his principles were of lasting importance; he was only the voice of one preaching, in the confines of the desert, the doctrine of penance necessary as a preparation for the advent of the Messiah.

And above all, he was no politician, no executive, no king setting himself up to bring about the lasting reforms so longed for by the exploited multitudes. His mission, as is the mission of every precursor of the Christ, consists in making straight the way for the Lord in removing from souls all sin; in removing from minds all false philosophy; in removing from hearts all pre-conceived thoughts of racial importance!

Penance Prepares Way for Peace

For many of us Christmas oftentimes has come and fled on the wings of the years. As often, we failed to make spiritual preparation for its celebration—for the coming of the Prince of Peace.

Personally, every individual who hopes to enjoy the benedictions of Christmas must set his own spiritual house in order.

And socially, the entire world which longs for the benedictions of the Prince of Peace must set its national and international house in order before the clash of arms and the crash of bombs shall be silenced in China, in Finland, in Europe and be prevented from resounding in America.

At the time when John the Baptist was preaching his message of penance and his admonition to make straight the way of the Lord, the entire world, according to pagan historians, was at peace. What a travesty of peace. What a price paid for peace!

There sat the prototype of anti-Christ upon his throne in the person of Caesar. There ruled one who was acclaimed as a god holding a sceptre of steel in his blood-drenched hands.

His empire extended from the Isles of Britain through the forests of Germany; over the plains of France and the snow-capped peaks of Switzerland; through the lands we now call Austria and Hungary and Czecho-Slovakia; far beyond the Dardanelles, and across the blue waters of the Mediterranean. Over this vast territory the Roman eagle, the bird of prey, has cast its shadow.

* * *

Liberty was gone. Puppet kings remained upon their shaky thrones to tax their populations for the support of an imperial Caesar and his soldiers. The seas were filled with galleys to whose oars were chained the slaves of commerce. The grandeur of Athens had declined; the priesthood of Jerusalem had surrendered. No nation, no tribe dared take up arms against this incarnation of evil in the person of imperial Rome. And historians characterized this lamentable condition with its political, economic and moral slavery as Peace!

It was a peace that we cannot accept—we who know Christ and His philosophy.

* * *

My friends, the spirit of surrender which predominated the entire Roman world in the days of John the Baptist must not take root in our midst. On our part there can be no surrender, no relinquishment of hope.

Let the mighty Baptist's example re-invigorate us. Let our definition of peace be His definition Who gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and health to the maimed.

Let the Gospel of the Master be preached to the poor!

But first of all, let the nations bow in penance for having served the Molochs, the Jupiters, the Junos, and the Venuses of the past.

Let the nations do penance.

Let us, the citizens of this nation, begin to prepare the way for the Lord.

Highlights of the Broadcast . . .

INDIA'S revolt against the money-changers and the international bankers is to be applauded by every liberty-loving person throughout the world. May India succeed!

* * *

When Great Britain gained control over India, following the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the natural relation of gold to silver was upset and India was raped slowly but surely until 1914. . . . The quick process of getting goods for the conduct of the war had to be adopted. Thus, when artificial barriers erected by the Bank of England were broken down, silver rose to its natural price of approximately $1.29 an ounce.

* * *

Following the Peace Treaty of Versailles—by a decree issued by Stanley Baldwin and for the benefit of the Bank of England — the price of silver was lowered to less than 40 cents per ounce! In other words, the cruelest deflation in all the history of civilization was inflicted upon 350-million persons. Sixty per cent of their wealth, represented in money, was wiped out. Their debts were automatically increased 60 per cent!

Great Britain, France and the United States, the gold-hoarding nations of civilization, have entered into a tri-partite agreement to sustain each other's currencies and to uphold each other's exploitation of the masses. Together, they have conspired against the non-gold nations of the world — particularly against India and China where hundreds of millions of persons are languishing in financial bondage.

* * *

It is the old story: Those who control gold and who insist that it shall be the only fixed standard of trading, have gained power over the populations of the world to exploit them.

* * *

Those who do not see the necessity of an economic reform, particularly in its financial aspects, cannot succeed in reducing to practice the many desired sociological reforms which are needed. Debts and manipulated prices are obstacles in the pathway of the many social objectives toward which we are working, obstacles too great for them to be achieved.

DEWEY: 'Glamour Boy'

THE NEWS: The presidential nomination campaign of G.O.P.'s Tom Dewey advanced last week after a sound-off in Minneapolis where he addressed 12,000 listeners and a national radio audience.

Insiders in New York credited Dewey with stealing a march on his opponent of the moment, Ohio's Senator Robert Taft. In other quarters, however, opinion persisted that Dewey has no chance at all—because of his youth, comparative inexperience, and inauspicious past.

CANDIDATE DEWEY

COMMENT: Tom Dewey for President is about as likely as Clark Gable or Tyrone Power for President. Dewey has been cast in the glamorous role of crime-buster—but that doesn't make him a presidential possibility, or presidential timber.

Mr. Dewey has had a happy "headline career" in recent years. This was made possible by his appointment as special rackets prosecutor for New York, followed by his present job of New York District Attorney. The publicity spotlight was turned upon him, and the Republicans—seeking an exponent of the Roosevelt "charm"—grabbed him with both hands.

But Dewey has obligations to those who placed him in the limelight—Mayor LaGuardia of New York and associates. To rise above these obligations he must accomplish something on his own. And that something must be more auspicious than his defeat in last year's election for governor of New York.

Senator Taft is not a "glamour boy"—most decidedly not—and would be a better candidate. But Dewey as a candidate for the presidency, seriously, is laughable.

U.S. Protests British Acts on Shipping

THE NEWS: Emphasizing that it can endorse no principle involving the sacrifice of American rights under international law, the State Department has announced its disapproval of British interference with our neutral trade, and with the British *"navicert"* system of examining American cargoes bound abroad.

The British embargo on German exports means Britain will seize German cargoes bound for neutral ports. Likewise, British consulates have been issuing "naval certificates," to American exporters. These certificates enable American cargoes to pass through the British contraband patrol without examination.

To both these systems, the United States Department of State objects—on the ground that such interference with American trade constitutes a violation of our neutral rights under international law.

COMMENT: We scrapped our arms embargo to aid Great Britain in her war on Germany. We are paid for this sacrifice by British interference with our trade. German interference would be met by quick protests. It is cheering to note the State Department has seen fit to act in the same manner, if somewhat more mildly, in the case of Britain.

We require the importation of certain German goods which cannot be duplicated here. Are we to be denied these by the British?

We nearly warred on Britain for such incidents as these early in the World War. We do not wish to come that close to conflict again.

Trotzky Must Not Enter United States

THE NEWS: While the nation awaited the testimony of Leon Trotzky, exiled Red and leader of the Fourth International, before the Dies Committee, it appeared in Washington that committee representatives would not trust the entry of Trotzky into this country.

It was pointed out in Washington that, should Trotzky enter this country, Mexico might not take him back. For this reason, Dies Committee representatives are expected to go to Mexico to receive his testimony on Communism there, and not in the United States.

COMMENT: Whatever Leon Trotzky might be able to say about Communism would not be worth the risk of allowing this red butcher to enter this country. Trotzky is one of the most dangerous revolutionaries alive today.

Trotzky is a Communist, one of the worst. Because he happens to disagree with Stalin on the kind of Communism best suited to the abolition of God, is not important. It is important that his menace be kept "south of the border."

With Browder languishing, with Stalin at war, Trotzky's entry into the United States might be fraught with consequences threatening to America. It isn't worth the chance.

Food Stamp Plan Furthers Political Dole

THE NEWS: Confidential information emanating from the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicates that the food-stamp plan, under which relief clients are given "bonuses" in "surplus" commodities, will be extended to 150 cities within the next six months.

The plan, having been tested for six months, now is in effect in 12 cities. Among larger cities chosen as testing ground for the plan are San Francisco, and Cleveland, which has undergone a relief crisis in recent weeks.

COMMENT: Under the food-stamp plan, relief clients are given a bonus of 50 cents worth of "surplus" commodities for every relief dollar they spend on groceries needed in the maintenance of their homes on dole ration, or work relief.

Insofar as the stamp plan does bring more food into the homes of the underprivileged, it is laudable. But the plan is revolting in that it socializes the distribution of food; continues the dole with all its misery, and aims *to placate relief victims in their hardship, rather than work toward the abolition of relief through a spurring of private employment.* Furthermore, there is no "surplus" in the United States.

The misery of a dole or relief client cannot be exaggerated. The heartsick inferiority that attacks every recipient of a welfare check, or a relief order, defies human expression. The haunting fear that overhangs these victims of our everlasting depression cannot be overemphasized.

Thus to truckle with the economic situation that reduces men to this state; to work for the appeasement of these victims rather than for the cure of their economic illness is not only shortsighted planning, *it borders on criminal negligence.*

Who wants the food-stamp plan? Not the farmers, with their low-price "surplus" commodities thus distributed; not the dole victims with this added humility. Only an administration that either *cannot* solve unemployment, and thus is unfit, or *does not* want to solve it, and thus is less than worthy of office, is responsible for the condition.

Red Arrests Point to Need for Cleanup

THE NEWS: Moving forward in its effort to expose Red propagandists in the United States, the Department of Justice this week proceeded against five Soviet agents on charges of passport forgery, false citizenship-certification, and failure to register as propogandists.

The five—Raphael Rush, Morris Liskin, Norman Weinberg, David Drucker and Boris Nikolsky—reportedly were connected with Bookniga Corporation, a firm engaged in distributing Soviet propaganda publications in the United States.

COMMENT: Earl Browder, Robert Wiener, and the above named five, all have been objects of Justice Department proceedings on charges of faking passports. They are charged with violating the criminal laws of the United States.

These persons are Communists. These same Communists have been the objects of devoted sympathy on the part of persons in high places, including officers of the Administration.

While these persons in high places were bending every effort to shield their Communist darlings from the shotgun blasts of publicity on the part of patriots, at the same time these persons in high places used their influence to vilify and condemn the "dictatorships"—meaning only Germany and Italy.

The Communists have been revealed, now, as working for the overturn of the United States Government. Their apologists and excusers in high places refused to believe it before. Russia has been revealed as the world's most aggressive, belligerent, beastly dictatorship. The Communist-patters wouldn't believe it before.

Now that they have been exposed, isn't it time to strike them from the American ballot; bar them from political life the same as aliens are barred, and sever the ties that bind this country to their bloody homeland? We think so.

Vote Year: Roosevelt Asks 'Short Congress'

Politics to Outshine Aid for American Labor, the Farmers or Jobless

THE NEWS: President Roosevelt has indicated that he will do nothing to prolong the next session of Congress—beginning January 3, 1940—and hopes thereby to have the lawmakers out of session and out of Washington some time in May.

The President, it is reported, has informed his associates that he will propose nothing startling to the next Congress, and that routine business and lawmaking should not extend the session beyond the fifth month of the important election year.

COMMENT: Perhaps President Roosevelt and the New Deal see no reason for extending the life of Congress—but their Republican opposition feels differently about it, as does most of the country.

It will be recalled the recent special Congressional session adjourned early in November, leaving undone most of the major work confronting the lawmakers. Congress, and the major Congressional leaders of both parties, left town after having accomplished one positive thing, and one negative thing: They voted a quarter-million dollar appropriation to pay themselves for the time spent in the special session; they scrapped the neutrality act's embargo on arms shipments to belligerents.

They left untouched the many-sided problem of adequate farm relief; the perplexing puzzle of unemployment, and the everlasting problem of relief for the indigent. They left in the midst of a Roosevelt-declared national emergency that hasn't ended yet, and in the middle of a wrangle over armaments, national defense, and confusion resulting from the eccentric actions of the National Labor Relations Board.

Congress left town as the Red menace was approaching a climax in the invasion of Finland, and when damaging disclosures concerning American-bred Russian Communists were crystalizing the demand for action on this score.

Now if President Roosevelt or any of his advisers believe the solutions to these problems can be scraped off, washed up, and bundled into law in five months, then the efficiency of the United States Government is approaching a new high.

Truth is, the *political* aspects of government in the forthcoming Congressional session will be much more important to the politicians than the aspect of *human need.*

This bears remembering, as the "short session" Congress approaches.

War Warning...

Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, returned from Britain, declares there is no reason, "economic, financial, or social," for this country to enter the European war.

The traditional "sporting spirit," of Americans—their love for fair play and their hatred for oppression—is one influence that might lead us into the war the Ambassador warns.

Thus, taking his cue, let us guard that our "sporting spirit" shall not be the harp upon which British propagandists will play their concerto of sympathy.

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

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LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*

E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.

Just living annual wage.

Nationalization of important public resources.

Private ownership of all other property.

Control of private property for public good.

Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.

Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.

Cost of living maintained on an even keel.

Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.

Labor's right to organize.

Recall of non-productive bonds.

Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.

Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.

Simplification of Government and lower taxes.

Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.

Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.

An Affront to Neutrality

A CONTEMPTUOUS disregard for American neutrality and our territorial waters, *on the part of both belligerents in the European war*, is at least one undisputed fact about that over-publicized naval battle in South American waters.

Three British battle craft engaged a German commerce raider inside the neutral zone set up by the American nations. The German was chased into the neutral Uruguayan port of Montevideo and directed to depart within a specified time allowed for repairs, or submit to internment for the duration of the war.

The sinking of the *Graf Spee* by her own commander, rather than risk capture by the lurking enemy fleet, thrilled the world when broadcast by an eyewitness radio announcer Sunday night.

It is fortunate for us, perhaps, that this accidental encounter did not occur off Chesapeake Bay or New York harbor. While it may be only a technical violation of neutrality for a belligerent ship to cruise placidly through our territorial waters, the chance of its encounter with another belligerent means bringing a foreign war to America. Last week it was in South America, tomorrow it may be on the Boston or San Francisco waterfront. We are not in this war and we do not have to accept it inside our territorial waters. Let that warning be made very clear *to all parties* in the war; not just Nazi commerce raiders, but to the warships of His British Majesty's empire as well.

In exchange for our lifting of the arms embargo — the better, as some said, to help our English friends in a "holy war" — the British government now gives notice by its actions that it does not intend to respect American territorial waters or American neutrality. It may be that our precipitate action in moderating strict neutrality has given them confidence that we can be pushed into more accommodating situations. But we think not. We believe that the American people were sufficiently warned in the neutrality debates and are watching for just such provocations.

But the mere invasion of American water is not all. Christmas mail bound for Germany and elsewhere is being intercepted and seized by Great Britain! Certainly, it is not being pro-German to protest against this high-handed British conduct on the seas!

Certainly, we need not take sides in anybody's war to stand up for American rights, even when these are the rights of a friendly neutral.

A Falstaffian Admiralty

AS WAS to be expected, British propaganda is making much of the three-against-one naval victory over the *Graf Spee*. But as we read in fuller detail the story of this encounter we are not so certain the British won.

Not much was said in the propaganda about the British surprise when dawn disclosed that the German ship engaged in the battle had been the *Graf Spee*. Supposedly, this pocket battle cruiser was bottled up by British naval vigilance. An English aviator was reported to have dropped some pamphlets on the *Graf* not long ago.

But the victory—if it was one—served to take attention off Britain's other losses for the day; and, especially, it was hoped some of the "heat" might be cooled in the direction of Mr. Churchill's department of the admiralty.

It seems that when the elusive *Bremen* slipped through the British blockade *again*, the admiralty gave out a statement to the effect that the British navy could have captured or sunk the German liner, but that some unexplained impulse of chivalry caused them to refrain.

Like Sir John Falstaff in the *"Merry Wives."* Mr. Churchill was talking himself into a situation. And, like Falstaff, he was soundly spanked for it in a Windsor forest of public opinion. The British press thundered such questions as: "Is this a war, or not?" "If we could have captured the *Bremen*, why the chivalry in permitting it to escape?" "As a matter of fact did not the *Bremen*, like the *Graf Spee*, and the U-boat which sank the *Royal Oak* at anchor in Scapa Flow, simply slip through British fingers?"

It will take more than an accidental encounter dressed up to read like a questionable 3-to-1 naval victory, inside American neutral waters, to silence the questioners.

World Inflation

WORLD price inflation has definitely started.

Import-export restrictions and the established bargaining powers of nations can lessen, but can never eliminate, a drastic rise in commodity prices.

Fundamental to the necessities of war millions are mobilized, removing youth from the agricultural fields and work shops of the world.

In the nations at war there is no unemployment comparable to American unemployment that would permit the filling of armies with the idle of our peace-time depression.

These millions that march to the colors need new clothing, new shoes, new equipment, new munitions and new arms.

Always, extraordinary demand upon productive industry involves tremendous demands for raw material both mineral and agricultural.

Unquestionably, world inflation is induced by the war, but India more than any other single factor is the contributing cause. The price of silver has started to rise; in fact, it is over 60 cents an ounce today as against our own Treasury offering of 35 cents! As disclosed in these columns a week ago, the Bombay market is in financial revolt against the English *rupee*.

As the price of silver advances so the prices of world commodities advance. Exploiting England tried to superimpose the old gold standard upon the world; the Empire fettered and shackled India with gold. India, a silver nation, has struck for her financial and economic freedom through silver.

India in Revolt

SLOWLY the news of India trickles to the outside world.

On December 11, one hundred persons were reported shot in the market place of Jubbulpore. Behind this bit of news is the stern realization that revolution is spreading throughout that vast country.

Highlighting this news, is the significant report that a majority of the British troops who embarked for France recently, *were never landed in France but were transported post-haste to far-off India!*

Most disturbing to the Empire, also, is another German raider operating off the coast of India and preying upon English commerce there.

Now, India under Mahatma Gandhi has no desire to "stab England in the back"; she only wants what all peoples deserving of it should want, her independence. "After the war we will consider the claims," England replies to India's bid for freedom. But wars have engaged the British empire for the last three centuries. It is small solace to the Indian peoples to listen again to such a promise—"after the war."

Great Britain before the world has a notorious record of promise-breaking that is not conducive to confidence on the part of the exploited peoples of India now. For our own part, we simply refuse to go along with this silly talk about "democracies" when speaking of an empire which holds 350-million people in political and economic slavery.

The Farmer Trimmed Again

BETWEEN 1934 and 1939 some twenty-one trade agreements have been entered into by the United States and foreign nations.

In practically every instance the American farmer has been sold down the river by concessions in the importation of agricultural commodities despite the fact that Secretary Wallace's principal problem has been advertised as a problem of surpluses.

The Reciprocal Tariff Agreements have never gone back to the Senate for approval and are, therefore, open to question as wholly unconstitutional.

Recognizing that disgust is found throughout both Houses of Congress with the content of these "treaties," Secretary Hull has called for aid from Secretary Wallace.

The Secretary of Agriculture pressed the button and lo, Edward O'Neal appeared to call together the American Farm Bureau Federation to sanction the Reciprocal Trade Agreements.

The Farm Bureau having had its inception years ago in the Chamber of Commerce in Binghamton, New York, runs true to form in representing not the farmer but commerce and industry in its approval of these unconstitutional trade agreements.

Integrity of the Ballot

THE COOK COUNTY grand jury in November, 1939, substantiated the findings of previous grand juries when it described election conditions as "shocking."

In a single precinct more than 150 ballots were stuffed in a box and counted though they had never been folded. In another instance 50 ballots properly voted had escaped the initialing of the officials and consequently considered null and void.

Out of 283 precincts examined by the grand jury, 115 were either under suspicion or furnished the basis of criminal charges.

There is and can be no democracy without the integrity of the ballot.

Corruption exposed in Cook County is not new, nor will it be eliminated until that day when an aroused public demands the simple virtue of common honesty on the part of its elected officials, the courts, the police and above all the press.

World's Fare

THE CAPTAIN of the *S.S. Exeter* of the American Export Lines reports that the British *forcibly removed 252 bags of United States mail from his ship.* No wonder Great Britain anticipates every move we make: they read our mail!

* * *

Fire broke out last week on the roof of the building which houses the Communist *Daily Worker*, according to our New York correspondent. This confirms a suspicion that things are becoming hot for the Reds.

* * *

What the American farmer needs more than anything else is relief from "New Deal" farm relief.

* * *

Overhead in a Chicago "L" train: *"Somebody oughta send King George of England a diving suit for Christmas—so he can review the British fleet!"*

* * *

Note for the Anything-Can-Happen Department: Mr. John Brophy, the C.I.O. director demoted by John L. Lewis in the latter's alleged house-cleaning of Reds, came out last week against Russia's invasion of Finland. This is a commendable reversal of form for Comrade Brophy who, much too often, has been found in Stalin's corner.

* * *

Westbrook Pegler, always controversial; sometimes right, scores heavily with this one: "Labor, the 'little fellows,' suffer from racketeering in the unions, from exploitation and sell-outs by muscle men of the Chicago type as well as from the stupidity and greed of employers."

* * *

The Nazis are publishing hundreds of thousands of documents intended to demonstrate Great Britain's "will to war." It would seem that this "will" was demonstrated quite effectively in the Prime Minister's declaration of September 3, 1939.

* * *

Speaking of himself and General Hugh Johnson at Newark, N. J., recently Mr. Harold Ickes said, "we are both contesting for the post of Donald Duck of Public Affairs." Can Mr. I. be confessing he's a "quack"?

* * *

Leon Trotzky has withdrawn his promise to come to the United States and testify for the Dies Committee, He says "Dies talks too much." Perhaps, quips the *Detroit Times*, Mr. Trotzky does not like to be interrupted.

* * *

Thirty thousand "Minute Men" are reported training at Lexington and Concord, cradle of the first Revolution. Who knows, they may slow down Mr. Browder's "quick transition" to bolshevism in the United States!

* * *

Testimony before a House Committee indicates that the N.L.R.B. is completely fair, unprejudiced, and unbiased—when dealing with the C.I.O.

* * *

The U.A.W.-C.I.O., which recently threw thousands of men out of work for nearly two months, now boasts that it has "responsible leadership." The leadership referred to is Mr. R. J. Thomas, the strike caller.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt was quoted last week as opposed to having "Communist Party members in Government positions." A fine sentiment indeed, but what shall we do about all those "Communists" who are not members of the party?

* * *

According to Soviet news reports, Finnish soldiers "dart from behind trees, open fire on invading Soviet columns, then escape by skiing down hill in their stocking feet!" In other words, Soviet propagandists complain that the defending Finns are fighting unfairly!

The Morality of Interest

First in a Series of Historical Studies on Some Backgrounds of Social Justice

By LOUIS B. WARD

Part I

Usury in the Revealed Law

THE DESTRUCTION of our civilization is mathematically certain if we continue the institution of usury, or "interest."

To the credit of one of our great industrialists, he was heard recently to say, when asked what interest was demanded in reference to a certain loan:

"Neither I nor any of my family ever cared to take interest on a loan. We have made and will make our money on investments in productive business."

This simple sentence suggested a study of interest, its place in American life, its importance in our economy, its morality, and a program to relieve the poor and the State generally of their frightful burdens.

From the public addresses of Father Coughlin, millions of Americans know that "usury" and "interest" were interchangeable words in their original meaning among the Hebrews. Both are defined as demanding, in return for a loan, anything over and above the principal itself.

Interest, *or a charge for the use of money, was forbidden among the ancient Hebrews!*

Why was this prohibited?

Why did the revealed Law of God prohibit an interest charge?

Certainly, God did not expect a non-commercial people, a nomadic people later destined to become an agricultural people, to understand the mathematics of interest.

Certainly, when our boasted civilization today finds scarcely ten per cent of the enlightened members of Congress of the United States who understand the mathematics of interest, can God have expected the Jewish tribes to ascertain its implications?

If we today cannot understand the awfulness of interest as we plunge our nations, our states, our counties, our municipalities into unpayable debt because it is interest-paying debt, why should God Almighty have attempted to explain the details of interest to the nomadic or agricultural Hebrews of old? Yet, the ancient Jews were content with the plain prohibition, while we, with the prohibition and the mathematics, continue the destruction of our civilization through interest-bearing debt.

Simple Interest Makes Staggering Total

Interest, historically speaking, is a practical study of geometric progression. Properly understood, it is the cause of the consistent collapses of capitalism, marking not only recurrent bank failures, wide-spread insolvency, bankruptcies, debt repudiation, monetary revaluation, but likewise the decay of nations and the periodic fall of civilizations.

Who amongst us realizes today that neither the fecundity of nature nor the efficiency of mass production machinery can compete with the geometric progression of simple interest?

A demonstration of this geometric progression is graphically presented to the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE in a simple table in this issue. Study this table to realize the awful truth of 6 per cent, computed on a penny. Not from the days of Joseph, sold by his brothers, not from the days when the Jews were slaves among the Egyptians, not from the years of Moses in the desert, nor from the prosperous era of Solomon as he joined with the Phoenicians; this interest table is computed on that historic penny, as though it were our penny, which the good Samaritan, the man from Samaria, gave to the inn-keeper to care for the poor soul who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves.

Obviously, the victim was a Jew and the man from Samaria had a right to loan him the penny, for, under Jewish law, interest could lawfully be paid the foreigner. The Jewish law prohibited interest-taking only among the Jewish tribes.

So, we have taken the pains to figure out the interest, not at the rates of that far-off day, namely, 33-1/3 to 40 per cent, but at a nominal 6 per cent.

All Debt Canceled Every 50 Years

One may read the *Old Testament*, from *Genesis* to the *Second Book of the Maccabees*, and find no mention of commercial credit. A nomadic people who had settled down to agriculture incurred debts only in those day to day transactions which were quickly cleared, or under misfortune.

Ordinarily, it was the stress of circumstance which caused men to borrow. Therefore, charity entered into almost every loan and, usually, the borrower was considered worthy of assistance.

So the revealed Law carried those divine principles, later to be known as *debtor relief*. The seventh year, for example, was in itself a year of debt remission, during which all personal debts were cancelled. This was the year that land lay fallow and non-production was economically associated with debt relief. The fiftieth year was the Jubilee year and in that year all debt was erased!

Because the lender and the borrower usually belonged to the same tribe, because the borrower ordinarily had suffered some misfortune, because the lender had a surplus of the goods of this world, it was freely argued that interest constituted injustice.

Yet this type of reasoning has no sanction in the Law itself. The Law simply prohibited the charging of any interest direct or indirect within the Jewish nation. It gave no reasons, and it is safe to say that the mathematics of interest was as definitely a factor as was injustice.

Other nations charged interest. The Jew of old could charge interest only to the foreigner.

While the *Old Testament* prohibited interest, the *Code of Hanurabi* permitted the interest charge though no rate was fixed.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first in a series of brief articles on the interest problem. The aim is to give the reader a quick review of the whole subject of usury and modern interest; and to explain further the distinction which Father Coughlin has always made between usurious profits exacted on non-productive loans (or loans for destructive purposes), and the increase resulting from loans for constructive enterprise. A second article, *"Pillar Stones on Grecian Farms,"* will discuss the "morality of interest" from the viewpoint of the ancient Greeks.

The brick tablets of Babylon indicate that the common rate was 40 per cent, and the rate on corn loans 33-1/3 per cent.

Surplus Wealth Loaned to Poor Without Profit

Let us consider the Old Law. From *Exodus* we read: *"If thou lend money to any of my people that is poor that dwelleth with thee, thou shalt not be hard upon them as an extortioner nor oppress them with usuries." (Exodus XXII, 25).*

What a God-send such a rule of conduct would be today, if carried into our practical lives! Use the superfluous wealth to lend the poor without interest! With the security, now as then, God's name. Not good at the First National Bank, but better than the Chilean and Peruvian bonds or the Insull stock of this generation!

From *Leviticus* we read: *"And if thy brother be impoverished and weak of hand thou receive him as a stranger and sojourner and he shall live with thee. Take no usury of him nor more than thou gavest; Fear thy God that thy brother may live with thee. Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury nor exact of him any increase of fruits." (Leviticus XXV, 35, 36, 37).*

That condition is rarely repeated today. Upholding the hand of the unfortunate, taking him into the home, lending him money without interest; these are suppressed regulations of the Old Law seldom found in pulpit or pawn shop.

The ancient Jew hated interest. Ezechiel classed usury with adultery, idolatry and robbery. The ancient Jew regarded it as the worst of sins. Now, in every metropolitan center of the world, who are predominate? The money lenders—Jew and Christian alike—who care no more for the moral law than for the civil law. Nor can they be blamed. Who today teaches the moral principles or the economic implications of usury?

Modern Pulpits Silent on Usury

In the last twenty-five hundred sermons or instructions I've heard, I have never learned anything of interest or usury. Should we blame the Jew for running a hock shop or the Christian for aspiring to high place in the personal loan racket when such silence is the order of the day? Yet Ezechiel writes for our guidance (He) *"that hath given upon usury and hath taketh an increase; shall such a one live? He shall not live. Seeing he hath done all these despicable things he shall surely die, his bood shall be upon him." (Exodus XVIII, 13).*

This is strong language to be suppressed from the money changers.

Jeremias laments: *"Woe is me, my mother; why hast thou borne a man of strife, a man of contention to all the earth. I have not lent on usury, neither hath any man lent to me on usury; yet all curse me?" (Jeremias XV, 10).*

Can any man, friendless and with heavy heart, today be imagined examining his conscience on usury?

Scarcely one in a million admit the immorality of interest, and State legislation generally has replaced the ancient teachings lost to us through silence.

David sings, *"Lord who shall dwell in Thy tabernacle, or who shall rest in Thy holy hill? . . . He that hath not put out his money to usury, nor taken bribes against the innocent." (Psalm XIV 1, 5).*

Such language condemns many of our most prominent citizens, perhaps some ecclesiastics and certainly a lot of laymen.

Nehemiah advises, *"Both I and my brethren and my servants have lent money and corn to many. Let us all agree not to call for it again. Let us forgive the debt that is owing to us. Restore ye to them this day their fields and their vineyards and their olive yards and their houses and the hundredth part of the money and all the corn, the wine and the oil which you are wont to exact of them, give it rather for them." (II Esdras V: 10, 11).*

Usury Identified With Unproductive Loan

There came to be made a distinction in the Old Law between the words "usury" and "increase." For example, Ezechiel says (he) *"that turneth away his hand from injuring the poor, hath not taken usury and increase but hath executed my judgments and has walked in my commandments, this man shall not die for the iniquity of his father, but liv-*

(Continued on Page 13)

Table of Interest on One Penny

42 A. D.	$ .02
90 A. D.	.32
198 A. D.	163.84
294 A. D.	41,943.04
390 A. D.	10,737,418.24
498 A. D.	5,497,558,138.88
594 A. D.	1,407,374,883,553.28
690 A. D.	360,287,970,189,639.68
798 A. D.	184,467,440,737,095,516.16
894 A. D.	47,223,664,828,696,452,136.96
990 A. D.	12,089,258,196,146,291,747,061.76
1098 A. D.	6,189,700,196,426,901,374,495,621.12
1194 A. D.	1,584,563,250,285,286,751,870,879,006.72
1290 A. D.	405,648,192,073,033,408,478,945,025,720.32
1398 A. D.	207,691,874,341,393,105,141,219,853,168,803.84
1494 A. D.	53,169,119,831,396,634,916,152,282,411,213,783.04
1590 A. D.	13,611,294,676,837,538,538,534,984,297,270,728,458.24
1698 A. D.	6,968,982,874,540,819,731,729,911,960,202,612,970,618.88
1794 A. D.	1,784,059,615,882,449,851,322,857,461,811,868,920,478,433.28
1890 A. D.	456,719,261,665,907,161,938,651,510,223,838,443,642,478,919.68
1938 A. D.	7,307,508,186,654,514,591,018,424,163,581,415,098,279,662,714.88

If the penny which the Good Samaritan gave the inn keeper in Christ's day had been put with a banker at simple 6 per cent interest (not compound), here is the staggering amount it would have earned today! If every human being who has lived from that time until now was given a million dollars a second, the whole amount applied on the debt would be inconsequential. Do you begin to gather what the writer means by the immorality of interest? The above computation is briefed from a completer table, the amounts being set down at the end of each century. For example, the interest would have reached $1-million in the year 354; passed $1-billion in 474; exceeded the total wealth of the United States in 570; and the amount had passed 35 figures when America was discovered!

A Message to Students

Yesterday's Children

You Cannot Pack Up and Escape to Some New Frontier Like Grandad Did: You've Got to Stay—and Change It

By **JOSEPH P. WRIGHT**

SOME 150,000 of your fellow scholars returned their caps and gowns to the agency from which they rented them last June, and began the long round of employment agencies, business firms, engineering laboratories, clinics, and publishing houses.

They sought to fill that most vital need—a job.

Another 150,000 or more of you will repeat the performance in June, 1940. You will join them on the long march that leads, seemingly, to nowhere—the search for work in an economy of unemployment.

All of you—your fellows and yourselves—are "yesterday's children." Do you remember what the town mayor told you when you graduated from grammar school, eight or ten years ago? He probably told you then: "You children here today are the men and women of tomorrow. You will guide the Republic and steer the Ship of State. You will be tomorrow's leaders."

The mayor believed that. He didn't give it much thought, probably. He accepted it as true, if not trite, because they had told him the same thing when he graduated from grammar school 35 years before—and here he was, mayor!

But you men and women of today are different.

You are graduating into a world gone mad with unemployment, poverty, distress, war, hunger, class strife, discord. You are graduating into a nation of reality with a glorious past, a promising future, but a miserable present.

Your Ancestors Could Always Move On

You are not like the mayor. You are not like your parents, or grandparents. When they were young we had a western frontier. Whenever things went bad, your immediate forebears packed the family belongings, loaded them into a wagon, bundled in the wife and children, and moved westward—to a new land of promise, hope and plenty.

Now, as a matter of fact, many of the things we complain about today in this nation stem from the fact that frontier has been filled up. We may say that in the past the western frontier was the strongest bulwark of our democracy. We had no unemployment, we had no poverty, hunger and discontent, because opportunity lurked westward. Horace Greely wasn't kidding when he advised your fathers: "Go west, young man!"

But those days are gone. No use crying about the "good old days"—they're gone.

Now comes the *strongest test* of our democracy; the test to determine if it can survive the loss of its life-line to the west; if it can survive the assault of neo-pagan political systems shipped in from Europe. You students of business administration will recognize the situation if we tell you that high-grade democracy is competing in a low-grade, low-price market of imported political systems. We must see if democracy can live and prosper without a free-land haven for the poor, distressed, or discontented.

Frankly, the situation is bad—but we're optimistic!

Your First Pay Will Go for Taxes

The nation has slipped downward about as fast as it could, considering that some attempts were made to halt it. The national debt is near the legal limit, beyond which it is not safe to venture, and that is not a pleasant thought to pass along to you. With the first dollar you earn, you will begin paying taxes. *And you, eventually, will have to make up this national deficit in your tax bill.*

Unemployment, despite attempts to correct it by making jobs grow where none grew before, continues to stump the nation. And that's not a pleasant thought to pass along to you, whose sole concern at this time is a job.

The farmers are suffering. They can't break even under present farm conditions and prices, and they won't unless something drastic is done. And that's not pleasant to contemplate, for, as you weren't told in your economics classes, all national prosperity is tied to farm prosperity. If farmers are poor, all are more or less poor. If farmers prosper, all prosper more or less.

Lastly, this nation is pestered by the most distressing epidemic of foreign political nostrums ever to plague a single generation in the nation's history. Combined with the irreligion, the pagan way of life that has been growing here for the last three or four decades, this political quackery will stifle the spark of Americanism, unless it is put down.

You know the major idiocies. They come in well-marked packages labeled "Communism," "Naziism," "Fascism."

Communism Most Dangerous Pitfall

Now to be honest about it, to you as young Christians, the most dangerous of all is Communism. It is most dangerous for this country because it is most deeply-seated here. Through a program of lying, double-dealing, and deceit, the Communists have been able to entrench themselves. They have an effective party organization. They are on the ballot. They have a certain artificial respectability. They have dug their way into the fields of education, labor, politics, and even—ironically—religion. Furthermore, *only Communism demands that God Almighty be driven from His heaven and from earth. The rest, bold as they are, are willing to compromise on this point.*

Now, unless these political systems are checked here, somebody is going to get hurt. American democracy, as we know it, is going to take an awful pasting unless these systems are uprooted. Remember, that frontier isn't there any more; you can't run out—you've got to stay on the job and see it through.

We could go out and organize another American revolution, drive the political quacks back to the lands from which they came. That would be the hard way, but it *hardly* would be the American way.

Or we can set about to remedy the *causes* that promote these systems of paganized government. That is the American way. The causes, easily recognizable, are unemployment, misery, poverty and injustice. These distresses try men's souls, and send them in search of panaceas.

You Will Have to Take an Interest

Now, Christianity teaches us a few things about government, and about the vital business of living, making a living, and helping someone else to life and a living. We've got to hold fast to that.

And we've got to take an *unprecedented* interest in the government of the country if we are to drive out those who would twist our political systems to their selfish purposes. We still have our greatest weapon, the ballot. Bruce Barton, the successful advertising executive-Congressman, has said many of our festering sores of government have arisen out of the diffidence of the voting public in the last 50 years. "Our fathers were more interested in good government than we are," he said. "Our children are less interested."

Obviously, diffidence in the national crisis of today can bring only one result—the usurpation of government by a force supremely interested in snatching it from our hands; one of the three political forces operating here but worked from abroad. By far, the most active foreign political force, twisting, fighting, worming its way into a place of national influence today, is Communism!

It is disappointingly impractical to deny you graduates a place in the economic world, and offer you instead the prospect of fighting an unrewarded fight against the sometimes unseen foe of Communism. But we've got to clean up the country with political scrub brushes, pails of disinfectant and plenty of soap.

Time was in America when popular preachment told every graduate: "You can make your own job; you can reach the top through constant effort." These weavers of dreams pointed to the fraternity of rugged individualists, some of whom succeeded in hauling themselves by their bootstraps to places of great prominence. There were sufficient examples of success in each generation to feed the myth that every failure was a failure of laziness.

There still is a premium on effort. He who tries valiantly to succeed probably will. But he who jousts with today's problems in the armor of yesterday will be beaten. National life has changed. National viewpoints have changed. The frontier is gone. The glib tale of the immigrant lad who landed on the dock, ragged cap in hand, and became president of the shipping company needs to be brought up to date.

Today's graduates must adjust themselves and their manner of living to a severely altered national situation, to a changed understanding of government. First of all, they must study that government, and take an interest in it to the extent their parents never dreamed of.

You who are yesterday's children, and the men and women of today, must accept your heritage of hardship. You must shoulder the job of whipping the political quacks, the Communists, and of preserving Christianity's beauties. If you leaders of today succeed, the nation cashes in on that promising future. If you fail, the nation, as we knew it in the past, ceases to exist. The job is yours. It is up to you. What do you say?

What are the chances of President Roosevelt's election to succeed himself for a third term in the Presidency? See answer on Page 3 of today's edition of *Social Justice*.

MONEY

The Root of All Evil

IN LAST WEEK'S discussion, we explained what wealth is and pointed out the two principal kinds of wealth, i. e., *consumer* or perishable goods, such as food when eaten, clothing when worn, or fuel when burned; and *produced goods* or capital goods such as machinery, buildings, railroads.

We now enter into an explanation of money. What is money? A medium of exchange used as a reckoner or counter to avoid the direct exchange of goods for goods. The function of money is to make easy the exchange of goods and services.

There is a common confusion regarding the nature of money and wealth. They are often used interchangeably as if they meant one and the same thing, but this continued confusion can be blamed on the concerted effort to keep the people from any clear understanding of money.

Everyone knows, after a moment's thought, that money is not wealth. Money cannot be used for consumption in any way; we cannot eat it, wear it, use it for fuel, build houses of it, pave roads with it, make medical supplies of it, build machinery with it. All we can do with money is to buy the things which can fulfill all these other functions.

Upon analysis, therefore, we all realize the difference between *money* and *wealth*, but the trouble is that *we do not think about these things enough for our own enlightenment.*

The misapprehension that money is wealth, or that money is capital, is at the base of much of our monetary troubles. It is possible then for a man to have much money without having any wealth whatsoever. Money is neither wealth nor capital. Again, we repeat, it is only a man-made *means for the exchange of wealth* and capital.

A capitalist is one who owns wealth. Actually, most capitalists have the greater part of their possessions in the form of wealth and only a very small portion in the form of money. They hold only a limited amount of money necessary to purchase their immediate needs.

A capitalist is one who owns title to accumulated useful things. That wealth is generally in the form of instruments of production. A capitalist would soon become poor if he held ownership of a large amount of consumer wealth. Consumer wealth is wealth which, in its final form, is ready for direct human use. It will rot or deteriorate if not used.

The acquisition of wealth is the motivating purpose behind all work; first to meet immediate physical needs, and, second, as a reserve of wealth. This reserve may consist of sufficient to maintain life for only a short time, or it may consist of ownership of real estate or the instruments of production sufficient to afford an annual revenue and enable one to live without working further.

Perversion has made our present money system an instrument which permits some—especially bankers—to get title to vast wealth and by the same device—pretending to lend money—prevents genuine producers from distributing wealth and obtaining their just share.

Problem:

The United States has more wealth than any other nation in the world. We have an inadequate medium of exchange or money. Why is there misunderstanding about the two—wealth and money?

On the Red Front

John A. Unionman Meets Hay Z. Redd

Any Similarity Between These Characters and Real Persons Is Intentional!

By **LEWIS SEWARD**

JOHN A. UNIONMAN whistled to himself as he swung his dinner bucket and walked briskly across the cindered parking lot adjoining the plant where he worked.

About to step into his automobile, he was approached by a thin-faced fellow whose pockets were stuffed with pamphlets.

"Wait a minute, Unionman. How about going to the workers' rally at the Hippodrome tonight. Here's two tickets, only two bits apiece."

Unionman studied the fellow. "What's up?" he asked.

"We're going to hold a rally tonight to protest against the Dies committee, Finnish aggression in Russia, Father Coughlin, Wall Street and the Catholic Church."

"Nice positive program," Unionman observed. "Who are you, and what do you represent?"

Beware of Fascists, Communist Warns

"I'm Hay Z. Redd — mebbe you heard about me in the oil strike—I'm a member of the Communist Party. Do you realize you're being exploited by your capitalistic oppressors?"

"Hmm!" Unionman spoke slowly. "Yes, I've given the matter some thought. But let's start at the beginning. You say you're against the Dies committee. Why?"

Cold hatred came into Redd's eyes. "Dies and his committee are 'Fascist'! They want to enslave the workingman in the Fascist yoke."

"I see. Now, about Finnish aggression in Russia. I thought it was just the other way around—that Russia was the aggressor."

Redd's face clouded. "Russia today is the workers' paradise. Finland menaced Russia 20 years ago. The Finnish Republic is Fascist. It enslaves the people."

"Okay for that. Now, how about Father Coughlin and the Catholic Church. I recall that Browder attacks both."

"Father Coughlin is the enemy of the workingman! He is a Fascist who would enslave the people under the Fascist yoke. And the Catholic Church is all Fascist. Its bishops and priests are working for the union of the church and state. They want Fascism so they can enslave the people."

Unionman nodded. "Now how about Wall Street—I suppose it's all Fascist, too?"

"Yes. Wall Street is Fascist, and wants to enslave . . ."

". . . the people under the Fascist yoke." Unionman finished the sentence for Redd, and then continued. "Now you listen for a while."

American Worker Views Soviet 'Paradise'

"I'm a common workman. I get $34.50 a week, but I own my own automobile and my own home. If this were Russia, I wouldn't be able to do that—not in your 'workers' paradise.' Furthermore, I've got three kids *who stay at home—with me*—they wouldn't do that in Russia, you understand. Then, too, I've got a wife whom I love, honor and respect. I wouldn't in Russia, as I understand Russia.

"Now, you've built up an awful-sounding stench about the threat of 'Fascism.' I know where you got that, right out of the *Daily Worker*, which is written and edited in Moscow for all practical purposes. The *Daily Worker* doesn't believe what it says, because after the Stalin-Hitler pact it didn't say anything for two days—until it heard from Moscow.

"Then, you've weakened your case considerably by calling everybody whom you hate a 'Fascist.' You call Father Coughlin a Fascist. You call the Catholic Church Fascist. You call Wall Street Fascist.

"Father Coughlin has attacked Wall Street and international financiers for as long as I can remember. He is in favor of American democracy. Yet you, in your efforts to separate Catholics from their church, attack the church's leadership and soft soap the Catholics themselves.

"And you have the stupid nerve to call Father Coughlin, Wall Street, and the Catholic Church all Fascist! Who do you expect to believe that; me?

"And as for the Dies committee—this group has done a mighty good job in showing just where Reds like yourself in this country take their orders from Russia. That hurts you and your kind, so you lie about the Dies committee as you lie about the Catholic Church and Father Coughlin, who also have exposed you in your lying.

Hit at Religion Through Priest, Church

"You want to destroy religion. THAT'S why you are opposed to Father Coughlin and the Catholic Church. You want to destroy America. THAT'S why you oppose the Dies committee, and Father Coughlin. You want to destroy capital, and want to appeal to the worst part of poor men, their hatred and envy, that's why you shout about Wall Street, to promote class strife.

"And now about Finland—that's another joke. Russia wants to gobble up Finland. You know it, and I know it. But it conflicts with the rosy picture you'd like to paint about Russia, so you lie that Finland is pestering Russia. You lie that Finnish people are oppressed by their government. Furthermore, Finland is dominantly Christian. That must bother your Kremlin masters, too. You'd like to push God away from the Soviet border, wouldn't you?"

Unionman paused; Redd spoke up.

"You're a victim of capitalistic propaganda. You're an ignorant, stupid victim of class oppression who hasn't the sense to see the light. You're victimized by Father Coughlin, the Catholic Church, and all the rest. You're a traitor to the working class . . ."

"Yes," Unionman interrupted again, "and if I were in your 'Russian paradise' I'd be 'purged'—*shot dead*—for saying what I believed.

"Your phoney arguments were answered with common sense. Instead of replying with common sense, you resorted to name-calling, just as your friends in Moscow and New York resort to name-calling. There isn't any answer to what I told you, and we both know it. Instead of answering my arguments, you insulted me. You insulted my church—I'm a Catholic —you insulted my intelligence, you insulted my beliefs, and for that I should punch you in the nose!"

Unionman grabbed Hay Z. Redd, clutched both his coat lapels in one ample fist, and held his right fist, cocked and ready, before Redd's nose.

"I should punch you in the nose—but I won't. You'd love it. You'd be 'persecuted'—a martyr."

Unionman shoved Redd away.

"Now beat it. If you've learned a practical lesson in Christianity we'll both be better for it."

Redd slinked away.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. Why has Finland been able to raise a $10-million loan from America? I thought the United States Government by law prohibited loans to European nations in debt to us?

A. As the one European debtor to meet every payment on its American loans as it came due, Finland is exempt from the *Johnson Act's* ban against *credits to defaulting debtors*. The following nations are in default to the United States Government and are ineligible for any further loans:

Great Britain	$5,497,069,379.48
France	4,160,628,819.88
Italy	2,024,150,441.19
Germany	1,259,879,431.25
Russia	394,992,092.46
Poland	263,166,398.70
Belgium	453,324,480.11
Czechoslovakia (now claimed from Germany)	165,762,044.80
Roumania	63,999,476.67
Jugoslavia	61,779,062.52
Greece	34,523,635.29
Austria (now claimed from Germany)	26,011,672.09
Armenia	23,803,104.11
Estonia	21,029,440.02
Latvia	8,068,365.93
Finland	8,233,157.56
Lithuania	7,760,608.08
Hungary	2,388,730.08

Christmas Once More Time of Dismissal for Department Store Girl

THAT THOUSANDS upon thousands of Americans in nearly every industry work for less-than-living wages is known to every alert economist. Much has been heard about the pitiful condition of the sharecroppers, tenant farmers and fruit pickers who earn as little as $100 in a year. But one large group of underpaid workers has so far been largely overlooked —a group which, in spite of this being the twentieth century, is working for nineteenth century wages at nineteenth century hours. This group is made up of the young women who toil behind the counters of some of our big department stores.

On Christmas Eve this year, 80,000 sales girls, hired by these stores for the four weeks or so of the Christmas "rush" season, will find a slip in their pay envelope saying "your services are no longer required from this date."

To the great majority of Americans the 1939th anniversary of the birth of Christ will be a day of spiritual and material blessing. Church services will be held throughout the land; presents will be exchanged; and the fortunate families of the nation will sit down to a table plentifully supplied with roast turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie.

But to the "extra" sales girls in many of the nation's 4,201 department stores, Christmas will be a day of exhaustion, of mourning and disillusion. Many of these young women have spent the greater part of this past year roaming the streets looking for work. A week after Thanksgiving they found a job, labored grillingly hard 45 and more hours a week, at an average wage of $15, only to find themselves out of work again within a month.

Christmas Cheer a Mockery to Needy

No wonder that Christmas to these girls is not exactly a time for jubilation. The Christian Christmas message of *"Peace on earth, to men of good will"* sounds hollow to many who do not have the consolation of a firm faith. Can these young women be blamed too much if some of them treat the hallowed phrase with cynical derision or even contempt? Commercially, to many, Christmas is only the beginning of another long year without work, another long year on relief, another long year of hunger and material privation. The very Christmas phrase which they reject suggests the answer: There is not industrial and labor *peace* because men do not have *good will*.

Even the 300,000 sales girls employed by department stores the year round, do not have a much better time of it than the temporary clerks. Their average wage is $14 to $16 for a 48-hour week. Out of this they must pay for lodging, for food, for medical care, for clothes, and in some cases support a family, an unemployed husband or a father too old to work.

Needless to say, on $15 a week it is well nigh impossible for these young women to keep their budgets balanced. Since they must make a good appearance before prospective buyers, their employers demand that they be well-dressed and consequently an important part of their salaries must go for clothes. Shoes make up another important item on their budget. The girls are on their feet almost all day long and it is not uncommon for them to wear out three or four pairs of shoes a year.

Another disadvantage is that girls employed by some fashionable stores get even less money than those who work in run-of-the-mill establishments. In other words, these girls who must make an especially good appearance to hold their jobs get less money with which to do so.

The job of selling merchandise behind a counter is certainly not easy. It is physically tiring. It calls for a knowledge of merchandise. It demands tact and patience on the part of the seller who must endure all the whims and fancies of the particular buyer. It is a real effort just to smile perpetually at customers—something all young saleswomen must do or lose their jobs.

Asked about better wages for their employes, store managers reply by saying that the profits must go to the owners and stockholders and that the balance sheets do not warrant an increase in wages. Each individual store points out that it is paying the prevailing rate and cannot be expected to reduce its own "small" profit margin by handing out extra money voluntarily to employes. The stores evidently do not realize that simply by giving their workers a fair standard of living they would be creating a much bigger market for their goods. Girls making $15 a week or less obviously cannot make sizable purchases at department stores.

The Voice of Congress

Either from the *Congressional Record*, or communications directly to SOCIAL JUSTICE, these expressions of your Congressmen and United States Senators are given such deservedly wider distribution which publication in our columns will admit.

—EDITOR.

Money Story in Senate Record

By HON. WRIGHT PATMAN
Representative from Texas

THE HONORABLE Robert L. Owens, former United States Senator from Oklahoma, who was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate when the *Federal Reserve Act* was passed, has prepared and contributed to the people of this nation, without charge, one of the best books on money I have ever had the privilege of examining.

This book by Senator Owen is in the form of a Senate document. It is designated *"Document No. 23, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session."* It is referred to as—

"National economy and the banking system of the United States. An exposition of the principles of modern monetary science in their relation to the national economy and the banking system of the United States."

This book is written in language that a student in elementary grades can understand. It deals with such questions as:

Why money was invented; forms and functions of money as a medium value; the necessity for stable money; the quantitative theory of money; how prices are influenced; how the value of money influences the price level; how money can be contracted and expanded; velocity of demand bank deposits; how banks create and destroy billions of dollars of money annually; money in relation to debt, interest, labor, and monopoly; the inflation "bogey"; the effects of stable money on banks, manufacturers, merchants, contractors, agriculture, wage earners, teachers, the submerged third, the wealthy class, and others; and Lincoln's monetary policy.

I quote one paragraph on page 53 of this booklet:

"There are other devices and practices to the disadvantage of the borrower. This is one of the penalties which naturally flow from turning over to privately owned corporations and banks the creation of our money and a practical monopoly of our money supply; and the power of the banks to contract the money supply and thereby increase the burden on the debtor, whose income and whose property is diminished in value by the process of contracting the volume of money."

This book should be read by every student in our schools. It should be studied by every person in public life. I would like to see it made a textbook in our public schools.

Anyone desiring a copy of this book—*"Senate Document No. 23, Seventy-Sixth Congress, first session"*—should request his Representative or one of his Senators to send him one, as it may be obtained from the Document Room in the United States Capitol without charge.

Bring Back Industry for Prosperity

By HON. ROBERT F. RICH
Representative from Pennsylvania

RESTORE confidence amongst the businessmen of the country, so that private capital will not be afraid to venture into business. If you do this, you will be doing something that will put 300 men to work on the Government pay roll. We will put food in their stomachs and sunshine in their hearts, clothes on their backs, and happiness in the home.

Another thing to do is to get people off the Government pay roll at $50 a month and get them back into industry, where they can make $100 a month. The good, sound men of this country want jobs, not dole. The American with red blood in his veins, says, "Give me a job, and I will go to work." This administration, however, tries to prohibit their working by ill-conceived laws.

Another thing you can do *is to change the N.L.R.B. Act and the Wagner Act* so that the businessmen and industrial men of this nation can feel they have some rights in their own plants and that there is some opportunity ahead. It requires a business executive to run a business, and not a rabble rouser. They only breed discontent and destroy.

If the businessman makes too much money, we can hold him down by the income tax, and we can by law regulate his earnings, but when we kill opportunity, we destroy all. We kill business; we destroy jobs. Confidence is lost. Government of the people and by the people is destroyed.

Two Careers: $10,000 and a Young Man

By HON. JOSH LEE
Senator from Oklahoma

START $10,000 out, and start a young man out.

Let the $10,000 gather interest at the rates that prevailed before this Administration. Compound that interest. Let the laborer work as a day laborer over a period of 30 years, and come back, and what do you find?

You find that the $10,000 has grown into a fortune. You find the laborer with barely enough to cover his body, and barely enough food to carry him from one day to the next!

We have put too much emphasis on the value of money. Yes; too much of the profits has gone to capital.

What about management? That is where some more of the profits have gone. I believe that a good executive ought to receive a good salary, but certainly not the ridiculously high salaries that have been paid to the directors of corporations, to the managers, to the presidents; high salaries like that which was paid to Mr. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and then a bonus of $1-million. There were nine vice-presidents, and the lowest-paid one received $54,000 salary, each one receiving also a tremendous bonus, thereby hiding the profits of industry under the cloak of salaries, at the expense of the stockholders themselves, and certainly at the expense of the farmer who produces the raw products and the laborer whose toil fashions the products into useful commodities.

Recovery Best Service to Democracies

By HON. JERRY VOORHIS
Representative from California

THE GREATEST services we can perform for England and France are to promote the earliest possible peace and to demonstrate that a democracy can conquer the problem of unemployment.

Few features in SOCIAL JUSTICE National Magazine, popular as many are, have continued to command such a steady flow of approving comment in your letters as have the quotes from United States Congressmen briefed for your convenience each week on this page. "The Voice of Congress" is literally a mine of information and highly prized source of reference material. In response to many requests we are using this year-end edition to reproduce in this space some of the most popular, and most useful, comments which have appeared on this page during the year.

Curtailing Production Not Way to Recovery

By HON. JAMES C. OLIVER
Representative from Maine

IN MY OPINION at least 95 per cent of our money comes into existence through the monopolistic banking and financial structure, privately owned, and this money creation is, furthermore, based on interest-bearing debt accumulation. I think that I can conservatively state that over 80 per cent of our money supply is directly created by an expansion of public or private debt. If this is true—and I believe that it is—then does it not follow that a contraction, restriction, or cessation of debt creation automatically decreases or destroys our money supply?

Just as night follows day, so does it follow, in my humble thinking, that today we are not suffering from lack of confidence so much as we are facing a dead-end street in the process of expanding our debt structure; and if we are not up against the pin on further debt creation, then we should be, because additional debt will only make the collapse more severe when it comes. Money based on debt must always and inevitably cause bigger and better depressions.

We are on the wrong track and we are traveling in the wrong direction. Recovery for the American people cannot be reached in curtailing production or restricting labor, but rather must it be found in the direction of furnishing us with a money supply free of debt and based on production. Permanent jobs will not be found in the non-productive works of Government, but rather must be made possible by the mass consumption of our mass production of goods and services. Such a utilization of our plant structure cannot be secured with the vehicle of distribution running wild today on the over-expanded tires of credit-money inflation and stalled tomorrow on the flat tires of deflated debt money.

The expansion of credit or debt in our financial system is a pyramiding of interest charges and obligations, which is usury in the sight of God. Usury is predicated on the idea of getting something for nothing. Today, and for the past three-quarters of a century, we have been sacrificed to our idolatry of this godless practice. It is only in the past decade that it has become so obvious and so burdensome. This principle of money interest on fictitious money loaned through a privately-owned financial structure must be abolished if the profit system under a democratic process is to survive. Otherwise, the nationalization of industry and agriculture will be established under a totalitarian control.

In these days, financial or usurious piracy is negating production and forcing our productive process to walk the plank of involuntary unemployment and idleness. It is a most criminal indictment of our intelligence that we define unsalable commodities as surplus while millions of our people are confronted with the fear and the fact of want and misery. Because of our apathetic attitude toward financial usury we are forced to reason that the blessings of leisure and abundance are unemployment and surplus, or overproduction. Our present conception and application of the existing money system based on debt prohibits this nation and the entire world from enjoying and using the obvious physical plenty which is evidenced all around us, and as a direct result we starve because our money complex and superstition compel artificially and financially created scarcity.

The greatest monopoly in the nation and the world today is the absolute control which our banking structure and our huge credit or debt institutions have in their power to create credit or debt money. With my limited mental capacity, I can arrive at no other conclusion than that this power is the greatest of all, and we have farmed this out to private institutions either directly or indirectly.

How Mounting Deficit Steals Family Funds

By HON. FRANK CARLSON
Representative from Kansas

IT IS INTERESTING to note that in 1930 the Federal debt stood at $16,185,000,000. In the message as submitted to Congress by the Bureau of the Budget we find at the end of the fiscal year 1940, according to their estimates, the debt will have reached the enormous total of $44,458,000,000. In other words, we have added a debt of more than $28,273,000,000 in 10 years!

The Roosevelt administration is responsible for all of this amount with the exception of approximately $5-billion. It has been the theory of the present Administration to secure recovery by pump priming or bring about prosperity by spending borrowed money. The facts are that in 1932 we had a national income of $40-billion. In 1938 it was something over $60-billion. These results should prove to anyone that we cannot spend borrowed money continually and secure national prosperity and security. This excessive spending and taxation of our citizens and industries paralyzes business, destroys confidence, and increases our unemployment problem.

On February 1 of this year the national debt amounted to a new all-time high of $39,684,970,614, and the deficit for the fiscal year beginning last July 1 is over $2-billion. At the present rate it will be well over $3-billion by June 30.

At the present time, the Federal Government is spending money at the rate of $18,000 per minute. If we total the expenditures of the state, county, and local governments, we will find it approximates $17-billion, or more than 25 per cent of our national income. This means that every citizen must work 1 day out of every 4 for the Government.

Unfortunately, many of our citizens are led to believe that the rich are going to pay the taxes, that the Federal Government should never hesitate to spend money, as the taxes are always paid somewhere else or by someone else. For your information I am submitting a recent quotation from Roger W. Babson on this subject:

"Last year public spending, including not only the Federal but the state, county, and local governments, totaled $17-billion. This represented more than 25 per cent of the national income. Add up the number of individuals getting support from the Government. My figures show 25-million. One person out of every six gets his livelihood from the Government. There are only 51-million workers who should be gainfully employed. This means that every private wage-earner is not only supporting his family, but another person, on the public pay roll.

"Just for illustration, let us take a family which earns $35 a week, $150 a month, or $1,800 a year. Studies show that such a family spends about $10 per week, or $500 a year, on food. Of this, 70 cents per week, or $35 per year, represents hidden taxes. Each year these taxes add over $5 to the milk bill, $9 to the butcher's statement, $5 to the butter and egg man's bill, $5 to the baker's charges. On every roast of beef there are 127 hidden taxes; on every loaf of bread, 53 unseen taxes.

"The average family probably spends $30 per month for rent. Of this amount, $7.50 per month, or $90 per year, is for local taxes. Each year the automobile eats up $175 of the family's income. In this amount is $35 for the tax collector. The same official, through 79 separate taxes, takes $5 out of a $50 suit. With 143 different taxes, he grabs 50 per cent of the price of a package of cigarettes. This newspaper is paying 83 taxes you readers know nothing about. Every movie ticket carries 61 hidden donations to the Public Treasury. And when someone dies, these invisible taxes hit a record high—there are 157 of them.

"All told, this average family—which owns no real property and thinks it pays no taxes—forks over $230 to $240 of its annual income of $1,800 for hidden taxes. This represents one-seventh of the total income. It means that for every 6 days the family breadwinner works for himself, he works 1 for the tax collector.

"In the case of very wealthy people the reverse is true; they work 1 day for themselves and 6 for the public.) The significant point is that these unseen taxes are rising every year. In 1933 the hidden tax collector forced the wage-earner to work only 1 day in 10. How soon will he be working 1 day in 3?"

$1 of Every $3 Goes to Treasury

By HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD
Senator from Virginia

I WELL KNOW that our nation can never return to the Federal expenditures of pre-depression days, but we cannot operate for too long, without disaster, a Government costing more than the ability of the people to pay.

A Federal expenditure of $7-billion annually is twice as much as was spent in the prosperous post-war years between 1920 and 1930, and is 10 times as much as the total expenditures of the Federal Government in 1916. Today the aggregate of the expenditures of all governments in the United States—local, state, and national—is over 30 per cent of the national income.

Can we maintain our system of private enterprise if we exact from the net proceeds of American business $1 out of every $3 earned, for the expense of governments? We are now actually collecting 20 cents out of every dollar of the national income in the combined taxation of local, state, and Federal Governments. The shortage between expenditures and tax collections is represented by deficits and is being added to the public debt.

When, and why, is a charge of legal interest on a loan immoral?

See answer on Page 7.

Farm and Labor

Cost-of-Production: How to Determine It

Secretary Wallace Once Advocated This Plan; Now He Opposes It

There are two great theories underlying the Cost-of-Production. One emanates from the Honorable Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, whose published statements since March, 1926, have made him a pronounced advocate of Cost-of-Production.

Since 1933, on March 1st, unfortunately, Mr. Wallace, having accepted the Secretaryship of Agriculture, had to reverse all his previous notions and devise a new formula of Cost-of-Production.

Stated in simplest terms this new formula is as follows: It costs the farmer to produce 100 lbs. of milk or 100 lbs. of pork precisely what he expends in producing them. In other words, if the farmer is reduced to poverty, if he cannot pay his taxes, if he cannot keep up his buildings, if he cannot buy commercial fertilizer or commercial feeds or do any of the normal and obvious things essential in farm management, then, obviously, his Cost-of-Production is step by step reduced to zero.

Farm Cost Finding on Business Basis

There was another theory accepted by Henry A. Wallace before he was the Secretary of Agriculture. This theory assumes that agriculture is a business and it applies the formula that the manufacturer uses in arriving at his sale price to the business of farming. It assumes that the farmer has the right to a standard of living traditionally termed the American standard. It assembles the various costs that go into the production, for example, of 100 lbs. of milk, including the fixed investment in land and buildings, the working capital investment in producing live stock, implements and tools, a labor charge equivalent to that given in industry and a fixed overhead and current operating item together with transportation, if that is to be charged the farmer. It credits the rent of the farmer's house and the proportion of income he receives from the other crops produced.

The following table illustrates a method of accountancy applicable to the dairy farmer of America:

I Fixed Capital Investment:
Land ____acres at $____per acre $____
Buildings:
House $____
Other Buildings $____
Fences $____
Tile and Drainage $____
Total Fixed Investment $____
6 per cent interest $____ $____

Depreciation:
House 4% $____
Other Buildings 5% $____
Fences 10% $____
Tile and Drainage 4% $____

II Working Capital Investment:
Producing Livestock $____
Implements, tools, horses $____
Car and truck $____
Total $____
Interest 6% $____

Depreciation:
Producing Livestock 20% $____
Implements, tools, horses 10% $____
Car and Truck 14% $____

III Management and Labor:
Salary of Operator $____
Labor paid out $____

IV Fixed Overhead and Current Operating:
Taxes:
Land $____
Sales $____
Insurance:
Buildings $____
Chattels $____
Workmen's Compensation $____
Crop $____
Maintenance of Soil Fertility:
Commercial Fertilizer
Heat, Light, Power, Refrigeration
Gas, Oil
Phone
Dues, Producers Assn. at 3c cwt.
Pool, Producers Assn. at 4c cwt.
Farmers Meetings and Conventions
Farm Organization Dues
Books and Information
Cattle Association Fees
Attorney's Fees
Substitute's wages while on vacation
Livestock (Other than producing herd)
Veterinarian
Health Requirements $____
Licenses, Permits, etc. ____
Commercial feeds purchased ____
Commercial seeds purchased ____
Blacksmith and outside mechanical ____
T.B. and Bangs loss ____
Hired threshing ____
Hired shredding ____
Hired husking ____
Miscellaneous ____

V Transportation $____

Total $____

CREDIT

I Rent of Farm House $____
Proportion of income credited (other farm crops) $____
Total Credit $____
Total charge against milk produced $____
Total milk produced in hundred weight (whether used on farm or sold) ____
Average cost per hundred weight $____

HENRY WALLACE

Employers May Hire According to Preferences

THE NEWS: The Wagner Act permits employers to discriminate against union members by hiring non-union members in preference, the United States Court of Appeals at New York ruled recently in a 2 to 1 decision.

For purposes of the Wagner Act, actual discrimination against unions can not exist until a worker has been hired and an employer-employe relationship has been established, the court said.

COMMENT: This decision, while clarifying the issue of hiring in cases where the open shop prevails, gives free reign to the closed and the union shop.

Naturally, as the ruling decided, employers should be allowed to hire the men they prefer. There is no injustice there. But there is injustice in the closed and the union shops, under which men must become, voluntarily or not, union members in order to get and hold jobs. Closed shop agreements provide that only unionists may be hired; union shop contracts require all employes to join a union within a designated period after being employed.

The Court of Appeals, touching upon such agreements, gave its sanction to them, saying that an employer "may require membership in the labor organization which has been legally chosen to represent his employes."

SOCIAL JUSTICE definitely is not opposed to unionism. On the contrary, in line with the principles enunciated in the great encyclicals of Popes Leo XIII and Pius XI, it is a sincere advocate of strong, clean unions motivated by Christian doctrines and led by honest, intelligent Christians. It believes, on the basis of their records, however, that many unions are operated more for the personal benefit of irresponsible, unscrupulous leaders than they are for the welfare of the hard-working, dues-paying members who should be the real beneficiaries. Many other unions are dominated or influenced by devotees of Marxism, Stalinism and Trotzkyism—all un-American and un-Christian.

If a worker, therefore, has no desire to align himself with such groups, if he rebels at the idea of paying dues to an organization not deserving of his trust, then by no logical stretch of the laws of Christianity or Americanism should he be compelled to do so in order to earn a livelihood.

This Man Solved Employe Problem With Christianity

Employers who find it difficult to maintain amicable relations with their employes might do much toward solving their problem by emulating the example of the late J. Harvey Gravell, president of the American Chemical Paint Company, Ambler, Pennsylvania.

Operating on the Christian principle that employes are entitled to a just share of the wealth they help create for their employer, Mr. Gravell, according to a recent news dispatch recording his death, gave $240,000 as Christmas presents to his workers in the last three years.

In 1936 he paid the debts of all his employes and presented $100 to each one who owed no debts. This act of Christian charity cost him $100,000 but he was so satisfied with the results that he distributed $70,000 in bonuses in 1937 and a similar amount last year.

Commenting on his gifts, Mr. Gravell displayed a sense of justice which is sadly lacking among too many employers today, as a result of which industrial strife between capital and labor is rampant.

"Everybody would be a lot happier," he said, "if employers would begin to realize that it is not good business to chisel on their employes. If they do not give labor its due voluntarily, they are going to have to do it sooner or later. My employes have been loyal to me and I am just giving them the money rightfully due them. They earned the wealth. It was they who made possible the success of this business."

McNary Seeks Aid for Blind

THE NEWS: Overshadowed by such important issues as the farm problem and revision of the Wagner Act, a bill providing for a maximum $50 a month Federal pension to the blind is expected to receive attention from Congress during the session convening in January.

Introduced in the Senate last March by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the measure is intended to raise the income of blind persons to $100 a month. Only those with incomes of less than $1,200 a year would be eligible for the benefits. The bill has been referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

COMMENT: Although there exists a pressing demand and necessity for retrenchment in governmental expenditures, this proposal merits favorable consideration. In contrast to many of the Federal spending programs which have skyrocketed the national debt to an unprecedented $40-billion, this plan is a worthy one.

Some aid for the blind is provided for under the Social Security Act, but the payments in most cases are inadequate for those unfortunates with no other source of income. Maximum Federal contribution to states co-operating with the Social Security Board in pensions to the blind is $15 a month per person. Last July these payments in the 40 states and two territories participating in the program averaged only $23.07 to each of the 44,854 recipients. A total of $1,034,800 was distributed. In Arkansas, disbursements averaged only $6.50 per person.

The ideal situation, of course, would be to train the blind so that they could earn their own living and not be dependent upon public assistance. But in this era of unemployment that apparently is impossible. Therefore, in instances where relatives, friends and private charitable institutions are unable to provide a decent living for the helpless blind it seems the Christian-like duty of Government to give them means of sustenance.

If unnecessary and nonconstructive programs of the New Deal, costing taxpayers billions of dollars, were scrapped the Government could well afford to aid the needy blind.

Labor Peace Is Essential to Industry

THE NEWS: Whether a minority union has a legal right to strike against an employer who has complied with the Wagner Act by granting exclusive bargaining privileges to a rival majority union, probably will be decided soon by the United States Supreme Court.

That question was argued before the court recently in a case involving anti-picketing injunctions against the A.F.L. in Philadelphia and Washington.

Joseph Padway, A.F.L. chief counsel, contended that a union representing a minority of employes was entitled to strike under such conditions in order to protect its members against "bad and dishonest" agreements by the majority and to influence employes to join the minority organization.

Both Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Stone differed with Mr. Padway in remarks from the bench. Justice Stone said, "I don't see how you can justify economic pressure against an employer toward making him do what it would be illegal to do."

COMMENT: The issue in this case illustrates pointedly the absolute necessity for solidarity and peace among labor organizations. Mr. Padway may be entirely correct in his assertion that the minority have a right to protect themselves against dishonest agreements by the majority, but where does that leave the employer? It leaves him, through no fault of his own, directly in the middle.

As Justice Stone remarked, it penalizes the employer even though he has complied or is willing to comply with the law demanding that he accord exclusive bargaining rights to the majority. It also penalizes the employes who do not want to strike, but frequently are thrown out of work regardless, because the plant is forced to shut down.

There must be labor peace and solidarity before industrial strife can be halted; before this unity can be achieved labor leaders must forget their personal, selfish ends and work for the welfare of the rank and file American laboring man.

Letters

(We aim to make this a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally the views expressed are not always those of this magazine.—EDITOR.)

Lack of Money, Root of Evil

TO THE EDITOR:

The Government has nothing to give the people except what it gets from the people.

Money is a ticket or claim check for wealth and goods, and we put on the wealthiest show on earth. We have enough seats but not enough tickets. With little more than five per cent of the world's population, we have carved from a wilderness more than half the world's wealth; we have one-half the annual income—the purchasing power of the world. We cannot produce less and have more.

It is not inequality of wages and hours that cause depressions — wages cannot be created or increased by legislation alone. We must create our own wages by creating products out of which we obtain wages, not only that but the labor must create the cost of transportation, distribution, management of plant organizations and equipment.

Money is the most important and necessary thing in life except air and sunshine, yet money is understood very little. The love for money is not so much the root of all evil as is the *scarcity* of money; that is the root of most evil. Man can't be good, speaking in terms of social morality, if he is pinched and starved.

The greedy sand must be removed from the bearings of the machine man has made. With a diminishing or inadequate supply of money, civilization will ultimately perish. Human beings die of want in the midst of plenty.

History records that the people will revolt, and the trouble with that is we may get worse than we have now—if that is possible.

—E. J. Edwards, Sr.

Kenmore, N. Y.

Are Allies Christians?

TO THE EDITOR:

We must guard against subtle propaganda and its dangers to the American mind. The British proclaim their war to be a holy crusade against the "heathens" of Germany and Russia, paralleling it with the crusades of the Middle Ages.

Are the Allies Christian nations?

SOCIAL JUSTICE could do some real good by explaining the difference between killing a man and starving him to death, or the difference between bartering goods between neighbors or starving because another neighbor has made gold, of which he possesses all control, the means of exchange.

Why not mention *Pope Benedict's Peace Proposals*, among them, freedom of the seas? Or has the Lord created the sea just for the English, and the Anglo-Saxons?

—A Reader.

Cleveland, Ohio

The Part of Democracy

TO THE EDITOR:

Democracy is the real culprit in the rape of Finland.

The only power capable of defeating Russia is Germany, and to do this, Germany must have a military road across the Polish Corridor. When she tried to get that road, England (backed by the "Crown colonies," France and the United States) egged Poland on to war with promises she did not intend to keep. The war made it necessary for Germany to obtain supplies from Russia.

England and France, assisted by the United States, kept Germany occupied, thus permitting Russia to seize the Baltic States. Here you have three democracies holding Germany, while the fourth crushes republican freedom

—E. A. Malone

Mound, Minn.

Not a 'Holy Crusade'

TO THE EDITOR:

If the Allies are fighting a "holy crusade" against Germany, I am afraid they are going to imitate the Crusaders' erstwhile enemies, the Turks, after the victory.

Christopher Hollis, brilliant English writer, writes in the *Review of Politics*, the following thoughts:

"It is as near certain as anything can be, that, should Germany be defeated in war, there will arise a demand for the sterilization of all men of German blood. Such a demand would be a barbaric demand, and, if the present writer should still be alive, he will join in the campaign of opposition to it. But I have not the smallest doubt in the world that it will be successful."

Before we follow our Canadian friends in this holy crusade, we ought to ask ourselves whether or not we want to become butchers with the British after the armistice for the almost certain and undoubted persecution of all men of German blood.

—Reader

Rockland, Maine

Youthful Radicals

TO THE EDITOR:

When the Dies Committee, investigating un-American activities throughout the length and breadth of our nation, finds Communism, whether it be in high places or low places, let them bring it to light and not fail to name names and positions.

In the case of the Youth Congress, naturally those within this Congress who are Leftists will deny the accusation and will have witnesses to testify that they are not even communistically inclined. And who should bear witness for them (even though in silence) but the First Lady of our land. Her presence at the hearing was a challenge, if you please, to the Dies Committee to dare find her Congress communistic. But, did her presence actually make them what they are not—patriotic Americans? To Mrs. Roosevelt I say, "Tell me your company and I'll formulate my own opinion according thereto."

Therefore, I ask should the Dies Committee be abolished simply because the Youth Congress demands it?

This is a fight of true Americanism against Communism, and Mrs. Roosevelt should be the last person in America to appear for the defense of radicalism in this Youth Congress.

—Elizabeth Parker

Paden City, W. Va.

A New Opportunity

TO THE EDITOR:

It is difficult to understand how any person who professes to believe in the teachings of Jesus Christ, can go to the polls and cast his vote for Socialism, Fascism, Communism or any other ism. Are they so stupid that they do not realize they are helping to tear down the very institution that took so many years to achieve?

In looking over the figures of recent elections, I find that Father Coughlin had in the neighborhood of 9-million members in the National Union for Social Justice; you probably remember the heartache of the election results—about 850,000 really stuck to his principles. In other words, more than 8-million did not know what they were voting for.

The wolf of Communism is threatening your very liberty right now. If it goes on, you will surely be victimized the same as those in foreign countries.

Father Coughlin is again inviting all those who strayed to return and help rid this menace of Communism from our midst forever. This is a splendid opportunity to stand by him.

—Herman Frederick

Shillington, Pa.

The People Are Boss

TO THE EDITOR:

Pursuant to authority under the *Second Liberty Bond Act of 1917*, as amended, the Treasury Department is offering $550-billion in bonds due in 1950. That means another $121-billion in unearned tribute for the money manipulators.

The so-called *Second Liberty Bond Act* was designed by the international bankers to perpetuate their system of economic slavery, and the toilers of America have already paid more than $17-billion in unearned tribute to the money lords under the guise of interest on the World War debt.

The munition makers and money manipulators who collect unearned tribute, under the guise of interest, on war bonds are the sole beneficiaries of all wars.

The huge war debt and its billion dollars annual interest burden piled upon the backs of the toiling masses has become an impregnable impediment to progress.

Congressmen and Senators are your hired representatives. You men and women who toil, pay their salaries, but the money manipulators tell them what to do. Why don't you do a little bossing yourself?

Write and demand the issuance of currency instead of interest-bearing, tax-exempt bonds.

—S. O. Sanderson

Rochester, Minn.

Organized Mothers Can Get Things Done

TO THE EDITOR:

Since the embargo on arms has been lifted, at every gathering of friends or relatives, the mothers inevitably come to the subject of possible war and the drafting of our sons for overseas again, and it always ends in a hot indignation meeting, but nothing constructive has been offered.

I have been wondering if an organization of mothers could grow strong enough to be heard and felt in Washington so as to exert the necessary pressure to prevent this awful thing. I have suggested this to the mothers and they have all urged me to write for advice on how to go about it and what to do.

In my immediate family, brothers and myself, there are seven young men eligible to go immediately. Their mothers would fight to the last ditch to keep them from going, if they knew how to do it. The sons have not fallen for the foreign propaganda flooding our country; they are brave, fine boys and willing to do anything here for their country, but the overseas business has been debunked and is out as far as they are concerned.

I know there are a lot of peace movements and anti-war movements, but it seems to me the mothers could fight harder than anyone else.

—Mrs. Ralph Willard

Minneapolis, Minn.

Don't Let Them Trick Us

TO THE EDITOR:

Those who have been led to believe that Naziism and Communism have celebrated a real wedding should remember that Moscow divorces are easy. This erroneous idea, besides concealing the worst aspects of Communism, will be used as the foundation for pro-war propaganda. Let's trim it into war propaganda for ourselves.

The battle between Communism and Naziism is only a sham battle; now they have united for a general onslaught on western civilization which includes our own.

If we compare the last two pages of the *Communist Manifesto* with modern Communist documents, we shall learn that the pet scheme of the Marxists is to get the democracies into a war with autocracy to destroy it, then turn upon the democracies themselves with a series of civil wars.

The Communist still considers Fascism-Naziism as his Enemy Number One and so-called "capitalist democracy," as Enemy Number Two.

—W. F.

St. Paul, Minn.

Tax Reform Imperative

TO THE EDITOR:

The United States is probably the most favored country in the world—favored with good climate, tremendous resources such as fertile soil, rich mineral deposits, magnificent waterfalls, vast plains and timberlands, all of which are capable of providing almost everything of human need in unlimited quantities.

People by men of thought and action, in view of these facts, it devolves upon us to lead the nations of the world into the paths of peace and prosperity. This could be done by abolishing all tax restrictions on industry, production and commerce. Taxes should be placed on the unearned increment and on the speculative values arising from that increment, in lieu of the taxes on trade and industry which face a system that strangles industry (the only source of employment).

A reformation of our tax system is prerequisite to solving the problem of unemployment.

—W. V.

Roslindale, Mass.

Miss Thompson Smears

TO THE EDITOR:

Miss Dorothy Thompson, the "La Pasionaria" of the *New York Herald Tribune*, otherwise known as "anti Teuton" Dottie, does not like Germans. When Fritz Kuhn went up for larceny of bund funds the other day, Miss Thompson's syndicated column in many of our newspapers interpreted the event as some new trend in totalitarianism for the United States.

"There is no evidence that Mr. Kuhn committed any crime against the state," she wrote. "He embezzled no funds from any public office. His crime was against the members of the bund and they did not consider it a crime. . .

"I should think this would have widespread possible repercussions."

In view of the Leftist smearing now under way by her colleagues of the Communist press, this approaches dark hinting, but Dottie isn't sure you'll get it—readers are so dumb, you know! So she adds the boldface afterthought:

"I am interested to know how the decision in the Kuhn case might affect certain other leaders in the country: for instance, Father Coughlin; for instance, Father Divine."

Only when one reads this postscript is the purport of the whole Thompson article clear. That was why she wrote it, no doubt; just another chance to take a crack at Father Coughlin, tying him up with Fritz Kuhn, convicted bund user, and Father Divine, the New York negro pastor. Her inferences are less an insult to Father Coughlin than to us thousands who support him.

—Paul Kalo

Fort Smith, Arkansas

Letter Cites Ten Points Constituting a 'Just War'

TO THE EDITOR:

Monsignor Treacey's letter to the Editor of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, which is reprinted in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine of December 4th, fills one with sadness. The good Monsignor declares that "we are all united today . . . in the prosecution of a just war. . . . "

For the benefit of SOCIAL JUSTICE readers, I wish to state that Fr. Franziskus Stratmann, O.P., in his excellent book *"The Church and War,"* states that while no formal declaration has been made by the Church concerning war, that St. Augustine, the Thomists, and Francis de Victoria declare that there are ten points which constitute a just war:

1. Gross injustice on the part of one, and only one of the contending parties.

2. Gross formal guilt on one side—material wrong is not sufficient.

3. Undoubted knowledge of this guilt.

4. That war should be declared when every means to prevent it have failed.

5. Guilt and punishment must be proportionate. Punishment exceeding the measure of guilt is unjust and not to be allowed.

6. Moral certainty that the side of justice will win.

7. Right intention to further what is good by the war and to show what is evil.

8. War must be rightly conducted: restrained within the limits of justice and love.

9. Avoidance of unnecessary upheaval of countries not immediately concerned and of the Christian community.

10. Declaration of war by lawful authorized authority exercised in the name of God.

Father Stratmann declares that failing these conditions the theologians consider a war to be unjust. And the Dominican also states that not anything can justify modern warfare and its practices.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE may draw their own conclusions.

—Agnes A. Kamper, Ph.D.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor's Note: SOCIAL JUSTICE is in receipt of many letters answering Msgr. Treacey's comment. In order to avoid seeming to promote controversy we refrain from printing them. Dr. Kamper's letter is a notable exception for the self-evident reason of its special merit.

Mr. Roosevelt's Third Term

(Continued from Page 3)

al and Conservative, Roosevelt can rid himself of conservative New England; give the Atlantic coast line, excepting only New York, to his political enemies; break away from the Old South, and defy the opposition to find a common denominator for Maine, Vermont, Texas, Nevada, Michigan and the other 25!

The following table illustrates the electoral vote that Roosevelt *can afford to lose and still hold a firm grasp on Presidential possibilities* in 1940:

State	*Electoral Vote*
Texas	23
Michigan	19
Massachusetts	17
New Jersey	16
Missouri	15
Indiana	14
Georgia	12
Iowa	11
Alabama	11
Virginia	11
Louisiana	10
Mississippi	9
Arkansas	9
Connecticut	8
Maryland	8
South Carolina	8
Florida	7
Maine	5
Idaho	4
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
New Hampshire	4
North Dakota	4
Utah	4
Montana	4
Vermont	3
New Mexico	3
Delaware	3
Wyoming	3
Nevada	3
Total	256

Wisconsin May Hold the Balance of Power

The 17 "liberal" states, which Roosevelt may control, offer him 263 electoral votes, three less than the required 266 for election. The 30 "conservative" states, which Roosevelt need not carry, offer 256 electoral votes to his opposition. That opposition will be strong.

The remaining 12 votes which hold the balance of power are Wisconsin's. These can be cast with Roosevelt virtually assuring his ability to hold a third term. They can be cast with opposition in a "stop Roosevelt" move, or they can be held in the hands of their owners, Phil and Bob La Follette, to do with them as men with the balance of power are wont to do.

Under the guise of a Liberal Party the power of one man challenges democracy.

Leadership and Platform Conservatives' Problem

Let us assume that Mr. Roosevelt were successful in the realignment of political America: No more difficult task awaits the conservatives than finding the leader to oppose him or the platform that will stand successfully against the acknowledged power of liberalism.

To find the "common denominator" of the six New England states, together with New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana and Michigan alone might be relatively easy, with trade and manufacture dominating their economic interests. Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan is acknowledgedly as strong a candidate as the Republican Party can offer. Now, to add to these ten states the Solid South and find a man acceptable is to necessitate the step from old line Republicanism to old line Democracy.

Then to step into the west to Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana, Washington; to Missouri, Idaho, Utah and the rest which make up the 30 states, is a task for the opposition which makes the Roosevelt dream of liberal and conservative alignments most appealing to the President.

Assume that a new kind of patriotism is aroused in America. Assume that all those branded conservative must accept the brand. There is *not enough even then in 30 states to assure the defeat of Roosevelt!*

The Morality of Interest

(Continued from Page 7)

ing he shall live." (Ezechiel XVIII, 7).

Etymologists tell us that usury or *"neshek"* meant "bite" while "increase" or *"marbit"* and *"tarbit"* implied a natural growth.

The ancient Jew may have well distinguished then the charge for money made on productive loans from that made on non-productive loans.

Knowing that money is as sterile as a mule, interest charged on a loan of money could not be repaid. Just as the lender could not take a "bite" out of a silver dollar today and then loan the remainder to his neighbor and expect the identical dollar, plus the bite, to be returned, so the ancient Jew, behind the word for interest namely a "bite," recognized the impossibility of returning the whole plus a part.

There is no increase inherent in a loaned dollar.

On the other hand, the ancient Jew recognized another form of usury which is interrelated, as "increase" exists side by side with interest. If, for example, one loaned corn or wine or oil, repayable in kind, knowing that the price was practically bound to advance, he was guilty of charging usury by "increase."

Rabbin Juda, a patriarch of the third century, published a collection of the oral laws of the Jewish Code, the *Mishnah*, which became the basis of the *Talmud*.

In considering the difference between usury and "increase," Rabbin Juda said substantially that if one lends four *dinars* to get five . . . this is prohibited because it is binding. If one buys a *kur* of wheat for 25 silver *dinars* and the price advances to 30 silver *dinars*, the buyer may demand the wheat. If then the buyer attempts to sell the 30 silver *dinars* worth of wheat at the present market price to one who will accept the wheat at 30 silver *dinars'* valuation but will pay for it in wine, not yet ready for delivery, the contract is invalid because it calls for "increase."

The meaning of this is simple. If the ancient Jew loaned a commodity to be repaid in kind, the law frowned on the transaction lest an "increase" result. All such transactions were supposed to be reduced to the money equivalent to prevent an "increase." Yet, on the other hand, the Law positively forbade the sale of a commodity in exchange for another commodity carrying a future delivery date. The reason was that the keen and crafty mind had an advantage over the average mind and future tradings were prohibited because of that advantage called "increase."

Jewish Law Forbade 'More Than Is Given'

The Rabbins taught this principle: *It is usury when more is required in repayment than is lent.* This definition covered usury and covered "increase."

This principle prohibited the lender from living in the borrower's house rent free or rent reduced.

This principle prohibited presents being given to the lender before the loan was applied for. Such practice was termed *"preceding usury."*

Nor was the lender to accept any bonus upon repayment. Such practice was termed *"succeeding usury."*

There was the *"usury of compensation."* The shrewd farmer was prohibited from offering his duller brother help in the "rainy season" in exchange for help in the "sunny season."

Strangest of all was the *"usury of talk."* The ancient chiseler was prohibited from saying substantially, "I inform you that certain man you want to see has arrived. For this information you will advance me a loan."

Throughout the *Old Testament* one principle shines. No repayment could be required over and above that which was loaned. This covered all non-productive loans.

Productive Loan Always Available

Money for productive purposes was always available among the ancient Jews. For example, never in civilization was the widow and the orphan cared for so solicitiously.

Yet, their estates were maintained and increased, neither by usury nor "increase." The *Talmud* has the explanation.

When asked what was done with the money of the orphans the Rabbin answered that "we look for a man that is rich, trusted, listens to the Law and never accepts a rebuke from the Rabbins, and we give the money to him by the court for use in business which is likely to bring profit with small chance of loss."

In place then of loans with their unpayable interest, the practice was that of virtual partnership in profitable enterprise. The money remained the orphan's money, the risk remained the orphan's risk, ***the increase came, not from money which is sterile, but from its productive use.***

The League of the Little Flower Requests You to pray for the Sick and the Dead

"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God." ROMANS 15:30

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Stafford Springs
Charles Ward

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Henry Aldworth
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WISCONSIN
Oshkosh
Michael Coffey

FOREIGN
Rathfriland, Ireland
Ellen and Daniel Hillen

Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

BENEFITS: 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

OBLIGATION: Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

PRIVILEGES: You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

FEES: Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.

Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed _____ dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

Name _____

Street _____

City and State _____

FROM THE TOWER

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

By FATHER COUGHLIN

The thunders of war are reverberating over the entire world.

The soldiers of China and Japan are engaged in mortal combat.

The Indians are in open rebellion against the British.

The red heel of Russia is crushing Finland.

Poland is ravaged and ruined.

The armies of the western front are ready to dice with civilization.

The seven seas are theaters of conflict.

It is almost a mockery for this mad world to re-echo the angels' song of *"Peace on earth to men of good will."*

As a matter of fact there is little peace left upon earth nineteen hundred years following the crucifixion of the Prince of Peace.

Save for a few sequestered places, governments have surrendered to the lower passions of mankind in legislating divorce to wreck domestic peace—the peace within the family.

Save for a few isolated instances, industrial peace has given way either to violence or to oppression.

Save for a few remarkable exceptions, political peace appears to be on the wane, being supplanted by the dictatorships either of the proletariat or of the military, or of the cunning politician who holds his place of pre-eminence not by love but by economic force.

Western civilization once accepted Christ and all His teachings to be the cornerstone and norm of life. Little by little the real Christ and the real doctrines of Christ were supplanted by a fictional Christ and man-made doctrines which men in high places espoused. Like the mob outside Jerusalem who would have crowned Him king had He submitted to their concept of life, mobs of politicians in our day would crown Him king and attempt to make Him speak the current heresies of materialism, of militarism, of concealed paganism, of Naziism and of Marxism as if these heresies were condoned by Christ.

Alas, they would make of the Prince of Peace a prince of war!

They would convert love into a program of hate!

They would substitute for universal brotherhood the error of race supremacy!

They would cancel the doctrine of the supernatural life for the vain practice of material progress!

This Christmas reflects the sad spectacle of an un-Christian world given over to a thousand excesses as a result of its having found no place in the inn of life for the real Christ and His teachings.

Nevertheless, Christ has taken such hold upon the minds of men that neither intrigue in politics nor force of arms can expatriate Him from the world. Even the hordes in the halls of power are constrained to admit to the wise men who pursue the quest for real truth, real happiness and real love that there is a Christ, different from their concept of him.

When the Son of God was made Flesh centuries ago historians tell us that the world was at "peace." There was no peace in reality; for not only was slavery practiced universally, but error, ignorance, immorality, poverty, power politics and Caesarism held sway over the entire Roman empire. Men had grown weary of struggling for liberty and had adopted an attitude of hopelessness.

If that were peace it were a strange kind.

At this moment when hope in the human heart had declined to its lowest ebb, the prophecies were fulfilled; the Savior was born.

Today there appears to be a recurrence of that hopelessness. The spirit of surrender is rampant. The acceptance of the inevitable loss of liberty, of human rights, of property rights, of family rights has gained ground to such an extent that men are saying on every side: "What's the use?"

Never before in the past nineteen hundred years has there been more need of Christ than today.

Never before has there been more need of the angels' song of Christian optimism and of Christian hope than now.

At the moment when despair seems almost to have annulled completely our hopes for liberty and peace, there are appearing God's hosts in the sky singing to us: *"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will."*

This is an invitation to come to the Crib of Bethlehem—to forsake the halls of Herod.

This is an invitation for us to re-accept the Little Child Who is the Way, the Truth and the Life.

Without Him we can do nothing—all our plans and conquests are in vain.

With Him we can accomplish all things—regain our liberties, repossess our hopes, reclaim our happiness and resurrect the glories that once were, as we carry on to the greater glories yet to come.

This Christmas—Give to Your Country

SURELY the liberties we, as Americans, enjoy under the Constitution are proof that our country is our greatest and best worldly friend.

These invaluable gifts were handed down to us by the Fathers of this Republic—men with seemingly an almost superhuman insight into the future.

Let us this Christmas make some effort to return the munificences bestowed upon us by America. Let us, during these months of national strain, help by driving home to the minds of millions of our fellow-citizens the principles of Christianity and social justice.

Let us reciprocate by aiding in the titanic battle for economic justice in this land.

Let us show our gratitude by striving harder than ever to cure the frightful condition of unemployment which is our blot before the world.

Our country is going into what will be, perhaps, the most important year in its history. All of our blessings of Liberty appear to be teetering on the brink of bolshevistic doom.

Nothing can save America except its citizens. And in order that the people of the country be rallied into phalanxes of serious thought, they must be made to KNOW the true facts.

For more than ten years Father Coughlin has striven to point out the evils which beset the Republic.

Hundreds of thousands — yes, millions — have aided him in this Herculean task by contributing to his Broadcasting Fund.

Serious financial problems face the Priest of Royal Oak. Unless they are solved, and solved quickly, there can be no assurance that these weekly messages will continue to go forth.

Thousands are responding to Father Coughlin's recent call for aid. But thousands of others MUST help out and do so at once.

You, as a thinking citizen, realize the value of Father Coughlin's truth-telling discourses.

Then help to preserve them, Sunday after Sunday, during the crucial year of 1940, by contributing what you can afford, from $1 to $20, to the Broadcasting Fund.

Do this TODAY—and you will have the solace of knowing you GAVE to America this Christmas season.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1939-1940 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of genuine Americanism.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on or before December 25 and on or before January 25.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

SOCIAL JUSTICE WOULD RESTORE MAN'S DIGNITY

IDEA OF STEWARDSHIP STRESSED IN ANNUAL STORY OF NATIVITY

"I believe in upholding the right to private property, yet of controlling it for the public good."
—Principle 5 of Social Justice.

THIS DOCTRINE of stewardship, which is a doctrine of Christian social justice, means that there is a distinction between so-called ***ownership*** and ***use.*** Although, according to the laws of the land, we may own much wealth, we may not use it as we please. According to the laws of God we must use it for our neighbors as well as for ourselves.

The older we grow, the more apparent becomes the truth of the principles of Christian social justice.

Annually the Christmas story of the Nativity reviews for us the case of Joseph, the foster-father of Christ. Like all the male offspring of the royal house of David, Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, proceeded to Bethlehem, by government order, to enroll his name with the local census officer. With him was his young wife, Mary, who was about to become a mother.

Arriving at the little town, Joseph proceeded to the inn, only to find that all the rooms were occupied. Further search informed him that there was not a lodging available in the town. As a result, he betook himself to the hills where he, no doubt, remembered from his youthful excursions that there was a cave used as a shelter by the animals.

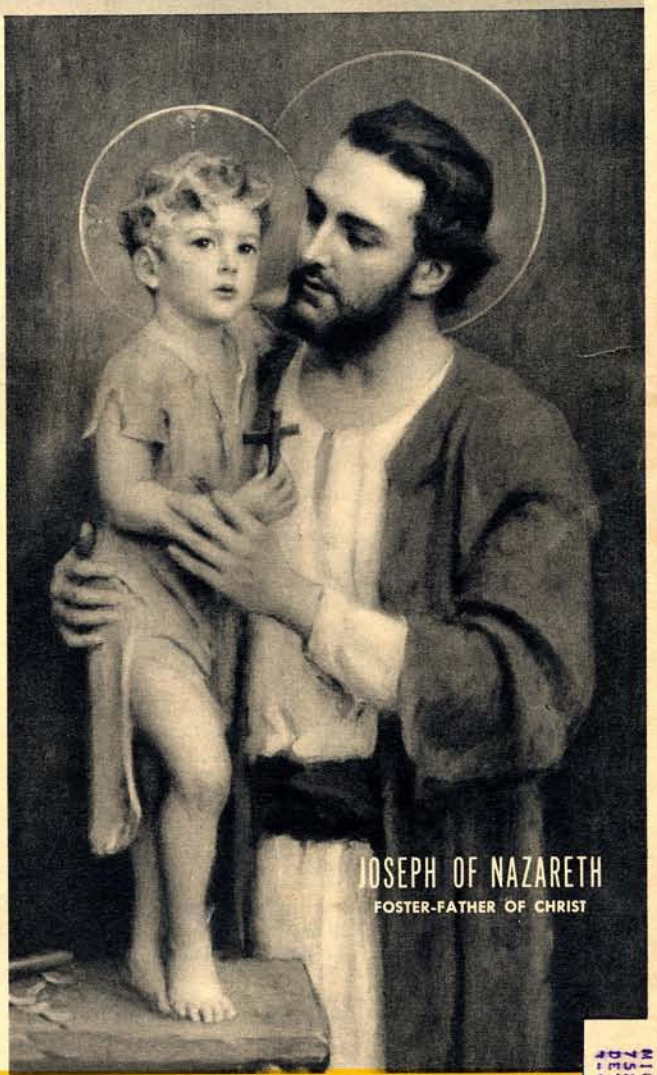
Now, the point is this: God owns all things. Yet, there was no room for God at the inn at this most precious moment when He was about to become Man.

And the second point is this: We men and women are not the owners of the houses we live in, of the cars we drive, of the bank accounts we possess, of the wealth that we commonly speak of as "ours." God owns all things and permits us to become stewards or managers of certain goods or articles, which things are to be administered by us, not only for our own welfare but for the welfare of all of God's little brothers and sisters.

Of course, those who do not accept Christ and all His teachings will not accept this Christly doctrine with all its beauty. The refusal to accept this doctrine of stewardship is one of the several reasons why wealth has been accumulated in the hands of a few and why poverty has been saddled on the backs of the many.

Today, just as nineteen hundred years ago, there are many Josephs going about seeking homes for their wives and children. But a cruel social philosophy which teaches a pagan concept of property, forces all the modern Josephs to the caves and stables as if they were no better than beasts.

It is this same philosophy which has lost the Christian idea of man's dignity. And it is our business to restore to the working classes, and to the wealthy classes, the idea that man—even the least man, even the sinful man—is, in a sense, a vicar of Christ. *"Whatsoever ye do even unto the least of these My little ones, ye do unto Me!"* Christ has said.



JOSEPH OF NAZARETH
FOSTER-FATHER OF CHRIST

READ FATHER COUGHLIN'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE
To Readers in This Edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE

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